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JUDGE TERRY KILLED.

David S. Terry Slapped Justice Field's Face

And Is Shot Down by an Officer.

It Is Said That Terry Threatened Field's Life.

Judge Deady of Oregon Charges That Terry Threatened to Kill Him Also.

LATHROP, August 14.--David S. Terry was shot and instantly killed at the breakfast-table in the Railroad eating station here this morning by Deputy United States Marshal Nagle.

The facts of the killing, as gleaned from the eye-witnesses, are as follows:

Upon the arrival of the Southern Overland train at 7:20, United States Supreme Judge Field and Deputy United States Marshal Nagle walked into the depot dining-room for breakfast and sat down side by side. Soon after, Judge Terry and wife came in also, and proceeded to another table. Mrs. Terry, evidently recognizing Justice Field, did not sit down, but retired to the train. As soon as she had left the dining-room Judge Terry approached Justice Field, stooped over him and violently slapped his face. At this juncture Deputy Marshal Nagle arose from his seat and shot Judge Terry through the heart. As he was falling the Deputy Marshal shot again. Both shots were fired in very quick succession. Judge Terry never uttered a sound after being shot.

WILD EXCITEMENT.

He had hardly fallen when Mrs. Terry rushed to the side of the body and threw herself upon it. Then ensued a scene of wildest excitement. People rushed from the dining-room and others ran in. During this time Justice Field and Deputy Marshal Nagle hastened to the sleeping-car, where they were securely locked within.

Before the train pulled out Constable Walker entered the sleeper and was carried away on the train. He said to the operators that he knew his duty and would perform it.

During the time the train was standing at the depot, Mrs. Terry was running wildly alternately from the body of her husband to the sleeper, demanding admittance that she might slap Justice Field, and begging that he and Nagle be detained and have their examination here.

THE MARSHAL ARRESTED.

Previous to the entrance of Constable Walker into the sleeper, Sheriff Purvis and a deputy of Stanislaus county had already taken charge of Deputy United States Marshal Nagle.

After the shooting, Deputy United States Marshal Nagle backed up against the wall of the dining-room and warned everyone not to arrest him, saying he was a United States officer in the discharge of his duty. There was no semblance of an attempt to molest him in any way.

Constable Walker took Deputy Nagle from the train at Tracy and proceeded with him to Stockton, where he is now in jail.

COLONEL OTIS.

What a Reputable Witness Saw of the Affair.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 14.—Among the passengers on the train this morning was Colonel N. G. Otis, editor of the Los Angeles Times.

He was standing outside of the depot dining room when the shooting of Judge Terry occurred, and was at the scene of the tragedy a moment later. In an interview he said:

"The train arrived at Lathrop at 8:10 a. m. Justice Field was among the first of the passengers to enter the dining-room. He took a seat at the table facing the door; Deputy United States Marshal Nagle sat at his side. Soon after they sat down David S. Terry and his wife entered the room.

"When Mrs. Terry saw Justice Field she turned and hurriedly went out of the room to the train, the supposition being that she went after a pistol or a bottle of vitriol. Terry sat down at a table farther up the dining-room, and while waiting to be served glared at Field.

MR. TERRY THE AGGRESSOR.

"Presently he arose and walked over to the latter's chair. Judge Field was leaning over his plate at the time, and Terry approached him from behind, and without a word of warning dealt him a blow on the side of his face.

"At that instant Nagle cried: 'Hold! hands off that man!'

"Justice Field looked up, and, as he told me afterwards, never saw such a picture of incarnate hatred as that depicted upon Terry's face.

TERRY WAS ENRAGED.

"Terry did not heed the Marshal's warning and raised his clenched fist to deliver a second blow.

"That menacing gesture was the last act of his life.

"Quick as a flash Nagle drew his pistol and sent a bullet through his heart, and another not over an inch from where the first had struck him.

"Great commotion then arose in the dining-hall and on the platform outside.

MRS. TERRY DISTRACTED.

"Mrs. Terry ran about from the train to the dining-hall door, frantically demanding her satchel, which someone had taken from her.

"She then stormed at the door, demanding entrance, and charging those who barred her out with shielding murderers."

Colonel Otis declared: "I happen to know that Deputy Marshal Nagle was acting under direct written instructions from Attorney-General Miller to protect the persons of Judges Field and Sawyer at all hazards. This order was made in consequence of the frequent threats which Terry had made against the lives of these two Judges."

TERRY'S ALLEGED THREATS.

"In conversation with me, Justice Field said that he was not responsible for the constant attendance of the Deputy Marshal, and was rather annoyed at it. He did not want a body-guard, but the officer insisted upon carrying out his instructions to the letter.

"Nagle went on the same train with the Justice to Los Angeles and had faithfully guarded his person up to the moment of the tragedy.

"He was in the faithful discharge of his sworn duty when he killed Terry."

Colonel Otis concluded: "Justice Field told me that he was not armed. He said that he had been frequently urged to arm himself, but that he would never do so and had declared that when it becomes necessary for a Justice of the United States Supreme Court to go about the performance of his duties carrying firearms with which to protect his person it would be time to abolish our courts."

JUSTICE FIELD'S STORY.

Deputy United States Marshal Nagle Was His Bodyguard.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 14.—The Southern overland arrived at the Sixteenth street depot in Oakland shortly after 11 o'clock this morning. A great crowd had collected, and the sleeping car in which Justice Field was sitting was at once besieged by United States officials and newspaper men. Justice Field maintained a quiet demeanor and replied to the press representatives, when asked to narrate the particulars of the shooting:

THREATENED INDIGNITY.

"I can tell you the story in a few words. For the last few months all manner of reports, both public and personal, have reached me that Judge Terry had threatened to subject me to some form of indignity if he should happen to meet me. This fact caused the United States Marshal to decide to provide such protection as he could during my stay in this state. When I started for Los Angeles to hold court Deputy Nagle accompanied me.

AN ORDERLY OFFICIAL.

"He seemed to be a quiet, orderly official, though I met him only twice while away from Los Angeles. He asked me in that city when I intended to return, and he accompanied me, taking a seat in the sleeping car opposite me.

"We heard this morning that Judge Terry and his wife were on the train but paid no attention to the fact. When we arrived at Lathrop we entered the eating station to breakfast. I took a seat at the end of the table while Nagle sat on one side of me. Terry and his wife came in the room soon after. As soon as she saw me she went out of the room, as I afterwards learned, returning to the car for her satchel.

A HEAVY SLAP.

"Judge Terry arose and I supposed intended to accompany her. Instead of doing so, he walked back of me, and struck me a heavy slap in the face; I was completely astonished and I saw he was making ready to strike again. Nagle cried out:

"'Stop, stop!' but Terry did not desist, and as he was raising his arm a second time Nagle shot at him, the bullet entering his heart. He fell to the floor, Nagle shooting a second time, but the second shot did not strike him.

"Deputy Nagle was arrested at Tracy and taken to Stockton to await the result of the inquest. That is the complete story so far as I am aware of the facts," said the Justice in conclusion.

TAKEN TO STOCKTON.

The Slayer and His Victim Taken to the County Seat.

STOCKTON, August 14.—The Coroner arrived here at 12:40 to-day with Judge Terry's body in a box covered with cloth. Mrs. Terry rode in the express car with the remains, accompanied by several friends of the deceased. When the body was taken off the car she followed and rode with it in an express wagon to the morgue. She was greatly distressed, and said that it was the cowardly murder of an unarmed man. An inquest will be held to-night.

Deputy Marshal Nagle was brought here in a buggy by Constable Walker of Lathrop at 10:30. When the overland train left Lathrop after the shooting the Constable got in the car and arrested Nagle. He rode with him to Tracy and then took a buggy to Stockton to avoid crowds. When Nagle reached the jail he alighted from the buggy and came in with a coat covering his handcuffed hands. "Here's another boarder for you," he said, as he came in the door.

"DID MY DUTY AS AN OFFICER."

An Associated Press reporter asked for particulars of the shooting, but Nagle refused to be interviewed. He said: "I am a Deputy United States Marshal and simply did my duty as an officer."

He was locked up alone, and soon after sent for a local attorney. His pistol was given to the jailor. It is a large 44-caliber Colt's revolver, of the old pattern, with two chambers empty. Nagle was very cool, but looked pale and determined. On being searched he gave up everything without comment.

THE ORDER FROM WASHINGTON.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 14.—The order from the Department of Justice at Washington to the United States Marshal, in the matter of the protection of the person of Justice Field, extended also to Judge Sawyer, of the United States Circuit Court in this city, upon whom Mrs. Terry made a personal assault last year while on a railway train, accompanied by Judge Terry. The order was based upon this fact and upon threats declared to have been made openly by Terry against Justice Field. Deputy Marshal Nagle was directed to accompany Justice Field under this order, and is said to have given Judge Terry full warning to stop when the latter began his attack upon Justice Field, and fired at Terry as the latter was about to strike a second time.

THE INQUEST.

Several Witnesses Examined, but no New Facts Elicited.

STOCKTON, Cal., August 14.—At the inquest to-night no new facts were brought out, but a number of witnesses to the killing were examined, among them being the hotel proprietor, who feared trouble and tried to prevent it. Half a dozen attorneys were present on both sides. The jury brought in a verdict that deceased was aged 67 years, and came to his death from a gunshot wound inflicted by one David Nagle at Lathrop.

THE COURSE OF THE BULLET.

At the autopsy held this afternoon the wound was found to be a little below the level of the nipple, one inch to the left of the Median line. The course of the bullet was traced. It went in between the fifth and sixth ribs, cutting the edge of the sternum on the left side, penetrating the pericardium. The bullet passed through the right ventricle of the heart and perforated the diaphram, passing downward through the edge of the right lobe of the liver, and passed down to the right of the spinal column at the tenth dorsal vertebra, shattering the body of the vertebra and imbedding itself in the bone. The bullet was only slightly abraded by striking the bony structure. Another slight wound in the upper edge of the left ear is supposed to have been caused by the second bullet. All the organs were healthy except the lungs, which were slightly congested.

WILL NOT LEAVE HER DEAD.

Mrs. Terry remains at the Morgue refusing to leave there. She was urged to go to a room at the hotel, but refused. The people here were not greatly surprised at the tragedy, and the general expression was that such a termination of the case was certain to come at some time.

MRS. TERRY.

She Swears Out a Warrant for Judge Field's Arrest.

STOCKTON, Cal., August 14.—Mrs. Terry swore out a warrant for the arrest of Justice Field, charging him with being an accessory to the murder. Later it was said that Holt, upon whose statement Mrs. Terry based her complaints, would not take an oath to his story. The consequence of this is the complaint will be dismissed to-morrow morning, and no warrant for Justice Field's arrest will be issued.

MRS. TERRY TALKS

Mrs. Terry to-night said: "I heard yesterday that Judge Field was going on the 12 o'clock train to sit in the indictment case against us in San Francisco and I begged the Judge not to go on that train, as there might be trouble. He said it would be too much to get up at that hour in the morning, but I told him I was willing to do so. Before leaving Fresno I begged him not to carry any weapons and he gave me his pistol and went into the train unarmed. I put the weapon in my hand bag."

WHERE HE WILL BE BURIED.

Mrs. Terry stated to-night that her husband would be buried in Stockton, beside his first wife.

OREGON SENTIMENT.

Terry Threatened to Kill United States Judge Deady.

PORTLAND, Or., August 14.—The news of the tragic death of Judge Terry produced a sensation here when it became known throughout the city.

Many old Californians now living here said, "Served him right; it is a just retribution."

A few days ago the statement was made that Terry had threatened to kill Judge Matthew P. Deady, the United States District Judge for Oregon, in the event of his coming to San Francisco to try the cases against himself and wife, the said cases arising from the disturbance made by Terry and his wife in the Unites States Courtroom in San Francisco some months ago.

Judge Deady said to an Associated Press reporter: "I am directed by Judge Lorenzo Sawyer to try Terry and his wife on those indictments, and had Terry not been killed I should have gone to San Francisco very soon. But now I shall await further instructions."

Judge Deady decided the Sharon-Hill case against Terry in 1885.

DAVID NAGLE.

Something About the Man Who Killed Terry.

Concerning Deputy United States Marshal David Nagle, who killed Judge Terry, H. M. Woods, of this city, said:

"I knew Nagle well. He formerly lived in Pioche, Nevada, where he was regarded as a dangerous man to trifle with. When the camp went down he left Nevada and came to Mojave. After a short residence at the latter place he went to Prescott, Arizona, and it was here that I first met him.

"There was nothing of the border ruffian about Nagle. He was a game, determined man. At one time he was Marshal of Tombstone and also Deputy Sheriff. This was after he left Prescott. In each of these positions he killed a man, the killing in both instances being justifiable."

HIS LAST SIGNATURE.

How It Was Attached to a Complaint Charging Libel.

The late David S. Terry appeared before Justice of the Peace Hogue last Tuesday and swore to the following complaint. It has been remarked as a singular coincidence that the last legal document that he signed his name to related to a proceeding growing out of the case of Sharon against Sharon:

In the Justice's Court of the Third Township, County of Fresno, State of California. The People of the State of California, plaintiff,

vs.

William M. Bunker and Amos C. Heister, defendants.

Personally appeared before me this 13th day of August, 1889, Davis S. Terry of Fresno City, in the County of Fresno, who, first being duly sworn, complains and accuses William M. Bunker and Amos C. Heister of the crime of libel committed as follows:

The said William M. Bunker and Amos C. Heister on the third day of September, 1888, at the City and County of San Francisco, did willfully, maliciously and unlawfully print and publish, and caused to be printed and published in a certain newspaper called the San Francisco Daily Report, printed and published in said City of San Francisco, and published in the said County of Fresno, said paper being a newspaper of general circulation, of, and concerning Sarah Althea Terry, a false, scandalous and defamatory libel, one part whereof is of the tenor following:

"Murderous! Sarah Althea Terry tries to shoot Justice Field."

Another whereof is of the tenor following: "Sarah Althea [said Sarah Althea Terry, meaning], fires a desperate shot that nearly ends the life of a Federal official. Two most desperate free fights. The handcuffs put on her and her husband."

Another part whereof is of the tenor following:

"The lie given to Judge Field by Sarah Althea Terry. Then Sarah Althea [said Sarah Althea Terry, meaning], rose to her feet and said: 'Judge Field, you are a liar; how much have you been paid for that decision?' The Justice paused in astonishment, and then said, 'I will forgive you, madam, but if you repeat this disturbance, I will order you out of Court.' 'I won't sit down,' shrieked the infuriated woman; you have been bought, and I know it.' 'Marshal,' said the Justice, 'put that lady out of Court.' Marshal Franks advanced to seize Mrs. Terry, but Judge Terry put his burly form in the way. All the time Sarah Althea [said Sarah Althea Terry, meaning] was shrieking, 'Let me get at my pistol; I will put him out of the way, so that he will not give any more bought decisions. Here, Jack, hold my bag with my money; it is not safe in a Court like this.'"

Another part whereof is in the following tenor:

"'I'm a woman,' howled Sarah Althea [said Sarah Althea Terry, meaning] her hair disheveled, her jacket torn open, her gloves under her feet, her bag in one hand and a pistol held firmly in the other: 'I'm a woman, but let me go and I will make an end of him. How much did you get for that decision, Justice Field? Oh, just Judge! Oh, most righteous Judge! all corrupt cases in the land ought to come before you!' As the Marshal seized her, she shrieked: 'I won't go out of Court; you cannot make me; try your best; I won't go.' It was of no avail. Sarah [said Sarah Althea Terry, meaning] was dragged out of Court fighting like a tigress. Once in the Marshal's office the free fight began again. Terry drew a knife and attempted to stab one of the Marshals; Sarah [said Sarah Althea Terry, meaning] got one hand free, and before anyone could stop her, she aimed her pistol and fired; no one was hit, but one of the deputies had a most narrow escape, and before she could aim again, the weapon was wrenched from her and she was handcuffed. For the next five minutes she raved around the room, holding up her handcuffed hands, and shrieking: 'Oh! give me back my pistol! Oh, give me back my pistol.'"

The said William M. Bunker and Amos C. Heister then and there printed and published said libel with the malicious intent to injure said Sarah Althea Terry to impeach her integrity and reputation, and to expose her to public hatred, contempt and ridicule.

Affiant further deposes that at the time of said publication, to wit: the 3d day of August, 1888, said Sarah Althea Terry was a resident of said Fresno City, and for more than one year next preceding said date had resided in the County of Fresno, State of California, and at all times since said publication has resided, and now resides, and has her home in said Fresno City, in the County of Fresno, State of California.

Affiant further deposes that said William M. Bunker and Amos C. Heister are the publishers of said newspaper, the San Francisco Daily Report, in which said libel was printed and published.

All of which is contrary to the form, force and effect of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the State of California.

Said complainant therefore prays that a warrant may be issued for the arrest of said William M. Bunker and Amos C. Heister, and that they may be dealt with according to law.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of August, 1889.

S. L. HOGUE,
Justice of the Peace, 3d Township, County of Fresno, State of California.

D. S. TERRY.

Justice Hogue asked Mr. Terry why he did not file the complaint in San Francisco, and Mr. Terry took a copy of the Codes from the table and showed him the law, to the effect that trials for libel should be held at the principal publishing place of the defendant or in the county in which the complainant resided at the time of the alleged libel.

A warrant was made out for the arrest of Messrs. Bunker & Heister, and a Constable was to have left for San Francisco on the noon train yesterday, to arrest the defendants and bring them to this city, but on the receipt of the news that Mr. Terry had been killed Assistant District Attorney Welsh advised the Constable not to serve the warrant.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 14.—Attorney-General Miller, when asked concerning the command which he was quoted as having made to the Marshal at San Francisco concerning Justice Field, said it was stated that there was danger that Judge Terry, who was stated to be a violent and desperate man, would very likely make a deadly assault upon Judge Field and Judge Sawyer. I therefore called the attention of the Marshal of that district to these statements, and told him it was due the country and the Courts that precautions should be taken to keep the peace and protect Courts and Judges in the discharge of their duties.

A REMARKABLE EXPOSE.

Endeavoring to Introduce a Baking Powder by Bogus Endorsements—The National Board of Health Undeceive the Public.

The people of the Pacific Coast are interested in pure food. They appreciate as well as any people on earth honorable dealing. When the manufacturer of an article, which is to go into the stomach as food, comes up before them in the newspapers with advertisements of his wares, they demand that he shall be both truthful and honest in his representations. It goes without saying that the manufacturer who will willingly or fraudulently misrepresent as to endorsements which he claims to have received, can lay no claim to the patronage of the people whom he has thus sought to deceive. "False in one, false in all," is the watchword in such a case.

Housekeepers have no doubt noticed that the Price Baking Powder Company have published, in their various advertisements about the country, statements representing that the National Board of Health, at Washington, had favorably reported upon and endorsed that brand of Baking Powder. It appears that these statements were incorrect; that the Price advertisements were direct misrepresentations, dishonestly used for the purpose of seeking patronage of the public, and prejudicing consumers against other well-known brands, and that the National Board of Health never endorsed or commended the Price Baking Powder in any way whatever. The following extract is given from a letter recently addressed to the Royal Baking Powder Company of New York, by the Secretary of the National Board of Health, and will serve to make plain the deception attempted to be practiced:

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH,
Washington, D. C., April 25, 1889.

"I have read the papers with astonishment at the unbounded assurance displayed by the Price Baking Powder Company, in attempting to use the National Board of Health for the purpose of giving credit to Dr. Price's cream baking powder. I am unwilling that this Board should be used for the purpose of misleading the public in the slightest degree. I have to say, therefore, that this Board never, in any manner, shape or form 'commended' 'indorsed' or 'favorably reported on' Dr. Price's Baking Powder, or declared that 'with the exception of Dr. Price's Baking Powder, every sample was found to be more or less drugged or tainted,' and any statement that conveys such an impression, directly or indirectly, is wholly untrue.

W. P. DEXWOODY,
"Secretary National Board of Health."

The Price Baking Powder Company seem to be equally unfortunate in their claim of endorsement by the Canadian government. The figures they publish showing strength are just double those given in the official report. The Canadian government report also says:

"Dr. Price's Baking Powder contains matter insoluble in water, 24 16-100 per cent, consisting of starch and tartrate of lime—a mixture adulterated 20 per cent."

In the examination of baking powders and official tests made by the Ohio State Food Commission, Price's Baking Powder was shown to contain 12.66 per cent residuum or inert matter.

JUSTICE FIELD.

He Will Probably Be Arrested To-Day.

CUNNINGHAM IS AFTER HIM.

A Warrant Issued for the Apprehension of the Associate Justice.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 15.—Sheriff Cunningham of San Joaquin county arrived here from Stockton at 9 o'clock to-night, with a warrant for the arrest of Justice Field. As, however, the hour was late and the warrant had to be indorsed by some magistrate of this city before it could be served, Cunningham decided to wait until to-morrow morning before serving it. The Justice remained at the Palace this evening and received a few callers. Many telegrams have been received by Justice Field congratulating him upon his narrow escape. Among those sending telegrams are his three brothers—Cyrus W. Field, David Dudley Field and Henry M. Field, and also Judge M. P. Deady of Oregon, and James H. Choate, President of the New York Bar Association.

THE ORDER FOR FIELD'S ARREST.

STOCKTON, August 15.—The orders to Sheriff Cunningham to arrest Justice Field were issued by District Attorney White, who is a young lawyer with but a brief experience, against the advice of his Assistant, W. M. Gibsen, an experienced prosecutor under several District Attorneys, and also Attorneys W. E. Turner and W. D. Grady, close friends of the deceased, as well as Clinton Terry, the only son of the deceased. The District Attorney says he did not want to take the responsibility of dismissing the complaint against Field.

THE WARRANT.

The following is the wording of the warrant issued by Justice of the Peace Swain for the arrest of Justice Field: Information on oath having been this day laid before me by Sarah A. Terry that the crime of murder, a felony, has been committed within said county of San Joaquin on the 14th day of August, 1889, in this, that one David S. Terry, a human being, then and there was willfully, unlawfully, feloniously and with malice aforethought, shot, killed and murdered and accuses Stephen Field and David Nagle thereof, therefore you are commanded forthwith to arrest the above-named Stephen Field and David Nagle and bring them to me in my office in Stockton. (Signed) H. V. J. SWAIN.

THE FUNERAL.

A List of Those Who Will Act as Pall-Bearers.

STOCKTON, August 15.—The remains of Judge Terry will be taken to the Episcopal church at noon to-morrow and lie in state until 2 o'clock, when the services of the church will be read, followed by singing by a Sacramento choir. The pall-bearers are: Henry C. Wilson of Tehama; B. F. Langford, Senator from this county; J. S. Smith, farmer; Paul W. Bennett, formerly a law partner of Terry's; General Edward Canavan and Captain Murray, Mexican war veterans; E. L. Colnon, journalist; James A. Morrisey, capitalist; ex-Mayor Welch; Judge J. W. Budd of the Superior Court; Judge Porter, formerly of Santa Rosa, and now Justice of the Supreme Court of Arizona; S. D. Woods, an attorney of Stockton; Mayor Rubenstein; G. W. Trahern, capitalist and an old-time friend of the deceased; Major J. D. Peters, grain dealer; W. E. Turner and W. D. Grady, lawyers.

These pall-bearers were selected by Mrs. Terry and Clinton Terry, some names being suggested by friends. Judge Porter is expected to make an address at the grave, but friends will urge him not to do so. Morgan Hill, a brother of Mrs. Terry, arrived to-day and had an affecting meeting with his sister beside the bier. Mrs. Terry has remained at the morgue ever since the body was taken there, and says she will remain beside her husband as long as he is above ground.

ATTENDING TO BUSINESS.

Justice Field Hears Argument in a Habeas Corpus Case.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 15.—Justice Field shortly before 11 o'clock drove to the Appraisers' building. Justice Field went immediately to the Circuit Court chambers, where he was soon joined by Judge Sawyer and Judge D. J. Brewer of the Eighth Illinois Circuit, and the three proceeded immediately to hear argument in a habeas corpus case. Justice Field referred freely in conversation with attorneys and his associates to the exciting incidents of yesterday. He is still under the protection of a Deputy Marshal, as is also Judge Sawyer. The preliminary hearing of Deputy Marshal Nagle will come up before a Justice of the Peace at Stockton Wednesday next. Messers. Dudley, Campbell, Budd, McElrath and McPike have already offered their services as counsel. A strong effort will be made after the examination to secure bail. If it is refused the matter will be appealed.

IN SILENCE.

The Cases Against Terry Passed on the District Court Calendar.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 15.—The cases of David S. Terry and Sarah A. Terry were down on the calendar of the United States District Court to-day. Four indictments were pending against the former and one against Mrs. Terry. They resulted from the scene in the court room last September, when Mrs. Terry had to be forcibly removed from the court room by Justice Field's orders. When Clerk Mandy told Judge Hoffman that the cases were down on to-day's calendar the Judge ordered them passed in silence. Ex-Senator Reddy was present on behalf of the defense, but there was no argument and no action of any kind was taken. It is understood an application for the release of the bondsmen for the deceased will soon be made.

The Defense Gathering Testimony.

LATHROP, August 15.—At about 9 o'clock this morning ex-Assistant United States District Attorney McPike and Attorneys Campbell and Dudley arrived in a carriage for the purpose of getting facts and instances connected with the great tragedy of yesterday. F. J. Lincoln, of the firm of Stockpole & Lincoln, is the only reliable eye-witness known at present, and was requested to designate the positions occupied by Justice Field, Deputy Marshal Nagle and Judge Terry, which he minutely described. The attorneys mentioned are here in behalf of the defense.

EYE-WITNESSES.

Interesting Statements by Persons Who Saw the Killing.

The following are statements of eye-witnesses, published in the San Francisco papers:

"I had taken my seat at the table," said George Rice of Los Angeles, "along with Mr. H. T. Hollingsworth, who was with me. The first intimation I had of any trouble was when the first shot was fired, and I turned in time to see the flash of the second shot. Terry fell after the second shot, and never uttered a sound or made a move. Terry got off the car at Lathrop, and left his wife inside. He had walked past Judge Field, in the dining-room, when he turned back and assaulted him, only to be shot down. Mrs. Terry, when she rushed in madly, appealed to the crowd to tell her who had killed Judge Terry. She bent over the body, calling to him, 'Oh, my dear husband!' and like terms.

"She then rushed into the bar-room of the station and appealed to the crowd to follow her and lynch the shooter, but her appeals met no response. In her excitement and anger she cried out that if Terry had shot Judge Field or the Marshal all would have helped to lynch him.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

"After Judge Field returned to his car Mrs. Terry made violent efforts to enter, but the conductor resolutely repulsed her and she was finally forced to give it up. There was great excitement for awhile, and I tell you, but little breakfast was eaten by any of the passengers."

Mr. Hollingsworth, who was with Mr. Rice, fully corroborated his statement.

E. H. Foote, drummer for a wholesale furniture house of Grand Rapids, Mich., says:

"I occupied a birth in the sleeper in the next section to Judge Field, and left the car at the same time to go into breakfast, being seated very close to him.

TWO QUICK SHOTS.

"Judge Terry only struck at Judge Field once, when the two shots were fired quicker than ever I saw them fired before. Why, it was done as quick as a man could say one, two. The officer who did the shooting is certainly an expert with the gun, for not only did he shoot quick, but the two balls entered the breast not an inch and a half apart, and it looked to me as though both of them pierced the heart.

"I did not see Mrs. Terry until after her satchel with the revolver in it had been taken away from her. She rushed around the eating station like a wild woman, calling upon the men to follow her to lynch the man who had shot Judge Terry. When she saw that the sentiment of the crowd was all against her, she began reviling them, exclaiming: 'This Judge Field carries a body-guard, a paid assassin to do his shooting, and you honor it. This is the just and upright man you would have voted for for President; a man who hires his murdering done.'

"She was like a mad bull, and [illegible] her and making vain efforts to enter Judge Field's car."

TERRY MUTTERED.

J. M. Jones, the well-known stock-raiser, was seated at the same table with Justice Field when the shooting took place. He told the story to a Post reporter at the Oakland mole.

"I saw Terry and his wife enter," said he. "They both glared at Field. I expected trouble, but the Justice did not appear to be alarmed. After staring hard at Field for a minute or so Mrs. Terry muttered something that sounded very much like a threat, and turning sharply on her heel, hurried from the room. Subsequent developments showed that she went out to arm herself. After she went out Terry sat down muttering to himself and still glaring at Field, who seemed entirely unconscious of his enemy's presence. I watched both men closely. Presently Terry seemed no longer able to curb his wrath, and he arose and walked deliberately over to Field's chair, approaching him from the rear, and, before any of us could divine his intentions, struck the Justice a blow on the side of the face.

"Nagle then sprang to his feet and cried out: 'Hands off that man!' Terry didn't mind him, but prepared to strike again, when Nagle drew his pistol and shot him twice. He fell to the floor a dead man. The utmost confusion followed. No man could describe the exciting scenes of the place. The dead man's wife ran screaming about the platform, demanding a mob to hang the slayer of her husband. She pounded on the dining room door, begging to be allowed to enter. She wanted Terry; she wanted Field; she wanted her hand satchel (which someone had taken from her). Finally, in the midst of the confusion, the train pulled out, leaving her wringing her hands and screaming for vengeance.

MRS. TERRY'S SATCHEL.

E. T. J. Otterson, a drummer for Yates & Co. of this city, was on the train when the shooting occurred. "I had not left the car yet," said he, "when the shooting occurred, but as soon as I heard the shots I rushed out. Mrs. Terry came from her car with a small satchel in her hand, and as she neared the door of the eating house I saw her nervously attempting to open it. Knowing that she always carried a revolver, I stepped up and put my hand on the grip, saying, 'Don't be excited, Mrs. Terry; let me have your grip,' but she turned from me. Just then Mr. Lincoln, one of the proprietors of the eating house, came up and I grabbed the satchel out of her hand and gave it to Lincoln, telling him it had a revolver in it and for him to take care of it. Mrs. Terry asked Lincoln to give her back the grip, but he refused, and walked into the bar-room with it, while Mrs. Terry rushed into the dining-room calling upon those present to tell her who had shot her husband.

"You see I was familiar with the events of her trial a year ago, and seeing her trying to open the grip, knew very well that she was after her revolver. Had she gotten hold of it I have no doubt but she would have shot someone, and the fact that she so persisted in trying to retain the satchel shows what she was after. It was afterward opened and the revolver found therein."

SOME OPINIONS.

Lawyers and Others Say What They Think.

"I was not surprised in the least when I heard that Terry had been killed," said Police Judge Rix, "for I expected it long ago. He was a man who sought not only to bulldoze his fellow-men, but also the courts. That he did not meet with that fate long ago is all that surprises me."

"While I am sorry that any blood has been shed," said Prosecuting Attorney Mott, of Police Judge Lawler's Court, "it is not surprising that Terry was killed. If the newspapers reported him correctly some months ago, when they charged that he had vowed to get even with Justice Field, he only courted his own death. Justice Field is a man of undisputed courage."

Nathaniel Hunter, Secretary of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, remarked when he heard of the shooting, "Terry has been waiting a long time for what he has got at the hands of Nagle."

NO TWO OPINIONS.

Judge Boalt--I don't think that there can be two opinions in the matter. Everybody seems to think that Terry got what he was looking for. That woman was egging him on all the time. I look upon her as a double murderer.

Judge Van Reynegom--I believe the whole affair is but a fulfillment of scriptural proverbs. He that taketh the sword shall perish by the sword. Granted that the accounts given so far are true, I think that Terry but got what he deserved.

Hon. E. D. Wheeler, ex-Judge of the District Court, said: "Judge Field knew that Terry had repeatedly threatened to kill him; he knew, further, that Terry went armed and was the kind of man likely to carry out his threats. Under these circumstances he had a right to kill Terry whenever and wherever the latter made an assault upon him. As the protector of the personal safety of Justice Field, Marshal Nagle, under the orders he had received from the United States Attorney General, had exactly the same right. He had, if the reports of the occurrence are correct, the best reasons to believe Terry intended to kill the man whom he had been strictly charged to protect. He prevented this in the only way in which it could have been prevented, and will, in my judgment, be held blameless by all fair-minded people."

Colonel A. L. Rockwell said:

"Any man who makes it necessary for an honored officer of the United States government to travel about the country in the performance of his duties, accompanied by a body-guard for his personal protection, is unworthy of any other consideration than that which Terry received."

TERRY'S LIFE.

How He Rose by His Own Efforts to the Supreme Court.

The S. F. Post give the following sketch of the career of the late David S. Terry:

David Smith Terry was born in Todd county, Kentucky, March 8, 1823. His family was originally from Scotland, but had lived many years in America, and David S. Terry's ancestors on both his mother's and his father's side. Terry's father was a cotton planter in Kentucky, and afterwards in Mississippi. Before Texas was admitted to the Union the family removed to that state, where Terry's father died in 1835, and the mother dying soon after, Terry was left an orphan at the age of 13 years.

A letter published in the San Francisco Sun on July 7, 1856, gives the following glimpse of the boyhood career of David S. Terry, the letter being written by himself to his wife during the Vigilance Committee affair:

"By the death of my mother I was left at the age of 13 years to my own [illegible] years older than myself. [illegible]

"From that age I counted myself a man, and associated myself with men—aye, and played a man's part in the struggle which secured the independence of Texas. Acknowledging no control on my actions, I could not sink from the soldier to the schoolboy, so what education I have acquired above what a boy of 12 years gathers at common schools I have acquired by reading at home all the books I owned or could borrow during the time I was not engaged on the frontier.

The young boy served in the Texan army under General Sam Houston, and took part in the battle of San Jacinto. On the conclusion of the war he studied law at Houston, and was admitted to the bar. Later he served in the war of the United States against Mexico, and was with Taylor at Monterey. He led a company of Texans across the Indian infested plains in 1849 to California, and on his arrival here took an interest in mining, leaving that pursuit after a few months for the practice of law at Stockton.

He ran for Mayor of Stockton in 1850, but was defeated by Samuel Purdy, who afterwards became Lieutenant-Governor. He married in 1852 the niece of the Governor of Mississippi. In the fall of 1855 he was elected a Justice of the Supreme Court on the "Know Nothing" ticket, and he took his seat on the bench in January, 1856. His decisions, reported in volumes 6 to 14, California Reports, are terse, logical and sound. On the death of Judge Murray in 1857, Judge Terry became Chief Justice of the State Supreme Court.

Up to his election to the Supreme Court, Judge Terry's career had been in this state no more eventful than that of many another pioneer, but now his strong affiliations with the Buchanan wing of the Democratic party began to cause him such political trouble as a man of such strong opinions naturally would create. His strong opposition to the Vigilance Committee in this city was the first cause that led to the great unpopularity which has always surrounded him since, even leading to his defeat as a Presidential elector years and years after, when all the other electors on his party ticket were successful.

State arms were shipped by Governor J. Neely Johnson to San Francisco to quell what he had termed in an official proclamation to be an insurrection—referring to the Vigilance Committee. The arms were captured by the Committee's representative, John L. Durkee, and the Committee ordered an investigation as to the shipment. One Ruben Maloney, an enemy of the Committee, who knew about the shipment, was sought for and was found in a room with Judge Terry. S. A. Hopkins, Sergeant of the Vigilance Committee, on attempting to arrest Maloney, was stabbed in the neck by Judge Terry, and the Judge was immediately arrested and imprisoned in "Fort Gunnybags." He would certainly have been hanged had his victim died, but Hopkins recovered, and after a long trial Terry was released from his seven weeks' imprisonment.

Terry maintained that he was supporting the constitution and that he had committed no crime. Captain Farragut, afterwards Admiral, and General Wool, United States Army, however, did not look at it in that light and had refused Federal aid.

After his release Judge Terry entered actively into the hottest political contest this country has ever known outside of the border troubles.

It was during this period, in 1859, that the fatal duel between Broderick and Terry occurred, resulting in the death of Broderick at Terry's hands.

In 1862 Terry went to Mexico, proceeding thence to the Southern states, where he entered the Southern army. He served on General Bragg's staff for awhile, and then organized a regiment of Texans, serving to the end of the war, when he commanded a brigade. At the close of the rebellion he went to Mexico, becoming a cotton planter, but returned to California in 1869, settling in Stockton.

ROASTED ALIVE.

Kerosene Claims Another Victim.

THE VITICULTURAL CONVENTION.

The Races at Napa—Ten Men Burned to Death in a Mexican Mine.

SANTA BARBARA, August 15.—Caroline Charlsen attempted to build a fire with kerosene this afternoon when the can exploded covering her with flames. She ran frantically upstairs and threw herself from an upper window to the ground. When picked up she was completely baked, the skin coming off on all parts of her body. She lingered about an hour and a half before she died. In the meantime the house and all its contents were consumed. Loss $2500. No insurance so far as known.

THE VITICULTURISTS.

A Spirited Debate on the Depression of the Wine Market.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 15.—At the session of the Viticultural Convention this afternoon President Wetmore opened a discussion of the subject of remedies for the present depression in the wine trade in California by reading a lengthy paper referring to the recent criticisms of Professor Hilgard of the University of California on the wine growers' method. In contravention of those criticisms he propounded a series of questions, as to the practical intelligence and ability of wine makers, and as to what extent the ordinary wines of this state are equal to the ordinary wines imported or the average wines of the best wine countries, which questions he wished the committee on wines to consider and report on.

A warm discussion followed the reading of the paper. Those present, who thought with Professor Hilgard, were opposed to the further consideration of the paper, but a motion to refer it to the committee was carried, whereupon Professor Hussman tendered his resignation as Chairman of that committee.

After some discussion that difficulty was adjusted, and E. Dickman of Napa offered some remarks, saying that a steady market could be found in New York among the middle and lower classes for the cheaper wines if it was disposed of in quantities like beer.

He thought an association should be formed to advance the minimum price of the purchase money to winemakers, and then handle the goods in the market and divide the profit [illegible] co-operation. Other speakers advised the drying of wine grapes and distillation into brandy. The convention then adjourned.

At 8:30 o'clock Arpad Haraszthy opened the discussion on the brandy distilling question. "With regard to having interviewed capitalists about the disposal of our surplus wines by distillation for brandy purposes," said Mr. Haraszthy. "I cannot say that say that so far we have met with much success. We have been to bankers and such men as Stanford, Fair, Hopkins and other well-known investors, with our propositions and suggested that we should float a brandy distilling union with a capital of one billion dollars, 25 per cent of which should be paid up. Well, we have received promises to the amount of $100,000, but as we need at least $250,000 to start we, are not very hopeful. Moneyed men spoken to wanted to see something tangible before they would put up a dollar, or at least they would require a guarantee that a certain quantity at a stipulated price would be furnished by the Union for three years. "Under the circumstances," continued Mr. Haraszthy, "the plan we had formulated for the organization of a brandy union is not feasible. It is not too late, however, to effect a temporary co-operative organization that in time can be merged into a state organization. In conclusion the speaker said that all Eastern cellars were stocked with California wines, and it would be impossible now to market this year's vintage.

RACES AT NAPA.

Another Day of Good Sport and Fast Time.

NAPA, Cal., August 15.—This afternoon Wilkes trotted three exhibition heats with a running mate—the last one 2:18. The first, fourth and fifth heats of the 3-year-old District stakes; purse $600, was won by Washington. The second and third heats were won by Dirreta. Best time, 2:31½. The next race was trotting, 2:37 class, for a purse of $800, Alpheus, Gracie S., Emma Temple and Belle B. were entered. The first heat Belle B. won in 2:31½, the second heat Emma Temple won in 2:30½; the third heat Temple won in 2:26¾; the fourth heat Alpheus won in 2:27¼, and the fifth heat Temple won in 2:25. For the special trot, purse $800, Gus Wilkes, Argent and Don Thomas were entered. The first heat Gus won, Don Thomas second, Argent a bad third. The second heat Thomas won in 2:24¼; the third heat Thomas won in 2:26¼. In this heat Wilkes struck and badly cut his quarter and was withdrawn. Argent won the fourth heat in 2:25, and Thomas took the fifth heat and race in 2:27¼.

FIRE IN A MINE.

Ten Men Lose Their Lives in the Triumfo Mine.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 15.—The Mexican steamer Alegandro arrived from Graymas, Mexico, to-day, bringing word that in the early part of July a fire broke out in the 1800-foot level of the Triumfo mine, near the town of the same name, and ten men lost their lives. Eight Mexican miners were in the mine at the time of the fire, and two unknown Americans, formerly of San Francisco, volunteered to go to their rescue if possible. The shaft was full of smoke and gases, and when the bucket was hauled to the top the Americans were found to be dead. The fire lasted several days and burned itself out.

Bowers Will Be Released.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 15.—The Examiner will say to-morrow that when the case of Dr. J. Milton Bowers, indicted for the poisoning of his wife, is called in Judge Wallace's Court to-morrow morning District Attorney Page will move for a dismissal and the consequent release of Bowers on the ground that the testimony presented at the last trial has been declared by the Supreme Court inadequate to convict, and there is no more evidence forthcoming.

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TERMS:
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Advertisements inserted at reasonable rates.

Many of the fruits raised in California can only be produced in a winterless land.

The Republicans of Ohio expect to roll up a majority of 30,000 for Foraker at the coming election.

Are the authorities waiting until after the busy season is over before proceeding against the gambling games?

Few workingmen in free trade England ever become capitalists, while instances are plentiful in protected America.

The Democratic party of this city and county will be held responsible at the polls for the gambling games that keep this city full of toughs.

Truckee is driving out its criminals. The Expositor should extend to them an invitation to occupy some building on one of the main streets of Fresno.

Canada is excited over the seizure of one sealer, conveniently forgetful concerning the hundreds of seizures by Canada of American fishing vessels.

The San Francisco Alta now seems to be published for the purpose of printing insulting innuendoes concerning President Harrison and his family. That style of journalism is not commended by either party.

Three successful train robberies within a week emphasizes the importance of adopting an electrical alarm system. The engineer or fireman could then warn the occupants of every car by simply pressing an electric button.

Idaho evidently expects an enabling act to be passed for her benefit next winter, and she has adopted a Constitution in order to be prepared. Such enterprise demands and will receive recognition.

The signatures of the Sioux Indians have been obtained to the cession of 11,000,000 acres of land to the United States. This land will be subject to homestead only, but it is thought that it will be rapidly settled.

The city of Seattle was burned to the ground less than two months ago, and now sends $15,000 in cash to the sufferers in Spokane. This indicates either unparalleled recovery from disaster or unequalled generosity.

Natural gas has been discovered in a well only seventy-eight feet deep near Tulare Lake. The discovery is of vast importance to the farmers, as that section is without timber, and the fuel question is an important one.

If it were possible for capitalists to purchase or control every newspaper in the United States, a syndicate of politicians could practically control the Union. The comprehensive control of newspapers, however, is fortunately an impossibility.

The discussion being indulged in by the Los Angeles papers concerning the best method of disposing of sewage, has grown so acrimonious as to lead readers to suppose that "boodle" is a factor of the case.

German capitalists are perhaps the most careful and prudent investors on the boards. The purchase of 100 gold mining claims in Shasta and Trinity counties by a German syndicate has, therefore, attracted considerable attention.

The police authorities of San Francisco announce that they will henceforth prohibit slogging matches. The prize-fighters should induce the City Attorney to write an opinion stating that any law prohibiting prize-fighting is unconstitutional.

If the Governor of Mississippi displays as much zeal in the punishment of other criminals as he has in the pursuit of the prize-fighters he will be a model officer. He has probably been goaded to act in the present case by newspaper comment.

The fact that President Harrison has gone to Bar Harbor "to visit his personal friend, James G. Blaine," doesn't tally with the statement so freely given out by the Democratic press that the President and Secretary were unfriendly. Harrison and Blaine are all right.

The City Attorney at Woodland has notified the saloon-keepers and gamblers that in the future all parties found engaged in gambling will be prosecuted. The Woodland attorney doesn't seem to be informed of the "unconstitutionality" of all laws relating to gambling.

The state exhibit known as "California on Wheels" has proved to be so successful that Missouri has followed with an exhibit called "Missouri on Wheels." The California exhibit will be made more complete than ever, and the State Board of Trade asks for extra fine specimens of all kinds of products.

The late rush to Lower California, which was brought about by false reports concerning the existence of gold fields, has resulted as nearly all similar movements have, in the finding of veins that are actually rich. The Coeur d' Alene mines were developed in the same manner.

Grading has not yet been commenced on the Stockton, Fresno & Southern, nor upon the Wilbur-Paige road, notwithstanding the oft-repeated promises of their projectors. Yet railroad competition would be warmly welcomed in California, and especially in the San Joaquin valley.

Those who settled upon Oklahoma lands prior to the time provided by law have been called "sooners." The Iowa State Register says that "the occasional Democrat who informs the country that Iowa is going Democratic this year is a 'sooner'." The reference is peculiarly pat, and might with propriety be applied to many in California.

Will District Attorney Tupper write a letter to Sheriff Hensley and advise him whether or not it is his duty to suppress the brace gambling games that now disgrace Fresno? The good people are waiting patiently, and while they wait they are amazed at the apathy of the officials. The good people are not saying much, but they are thinking, thinking.

THE CLIMATE ANALYZED.

Much has been said in a general way concerning the climate of California. Residents of the East naturally desire details. A climate which apparently defies latitude and longitude retires all ancient geographical teachings, and its nature must be studied from local conditions and topography.

It has become an axiom that no farmer can "farm against climate." Yet the attempt is made, in California as well as the East. Although the climate in this state is very mild, conditions vary greatly in different localities, and fruits that thrive in one county may grow very indifferently in the next.

The most important factor of the Pacific Coast climate is perhaps the great Japan current, which is composed of two streams of warm water, which join off the coast of Japan, to divide again further north. The main body of this current, coming toward America, flows along the coasts of Oregon and California. The warm air from this vast body of water flows over California, moderating the heat of summer and the cold of winter.

The next factor is the Sierra Nevada mountains, which bend to the shore in Southern Alaska, thus deflecting to the East the cold winds of the north, and aiding to make the temperature higher in winter and lower in summer than it would be otherwise.

As heretofore announced, latitude, to which so much importance is attached by geographers, has little to do with climatic conditions in California. Apples and oranges, whose zones elsewhere are widely separated, frequently grow side by side in California. Fruits from the semi-frigid and semi-tropical zones grow in the same garden. A circumstance which is even more impressive, is the fact that fruits ripen earlier in the northern portion of the state than in the southern, although a distance of 750 miles intervenes.

The coast climate is characterized by extreme equableness, this feature increasing southward. The summers are cool and the winters warm, compared with the interior. The rainfall is great, increasing northward along the coasts of Oregon and Washington until British Columbia is reached, where the rainfall is often 156 inches, while the average at San Diego, in Southern California, is only eleven inches. The interior valleys are influenced more or less by the coast climate, according to local topography. The moisture-laden breezes of the coast pass inland in some places through passes and along waterways, but intervening mountains are often insurmountable.

The temperature of the interior valleys is higher in summer and lower in winter than on the coast, and the excessive rainfall and fogs which usually prevail on the coast are here almost entirely absent. The rainfall is usually sufficient for all practical purposes in the north, but decreases toward the south, until irrigation becomes necessary to insure crops. The atmosphere is accordingly very dry, and sunshine is almost perpetual. There is very little wind, and this gives a forcing climate which naturally results in the early ripening of fruits, and a growth, especially in the irrigated districts, unmet with in any other portion of the world. The lower portions of the valleys attract frost, however, while slight elevation often secures immunity from frost. The canyons from which rivers debouch upon the plains are often chosen as sites for orchards, as the warm air of the valleys rises and rests on the hillsides or is drawn up the canyons. Cold air, on the other hand, settles in the lower sections, so that hillsides are often warmer than the cosy nooks which are better protected from the wind.

In the mountains the rainfall generally increases about one inch for every hundred feet in elevation, and the climate rapidly assumes the characteristics of the East. In many places where the ascent is abrupt, one may live in sight of eternal snow while enjoying perpetual sunshine.

The lowest temperature that has ever been recorded in Fresno was eighteen degrees above zero. The lowest temperature generally reached in the winter season is twenty-eight degrees above zero, while the average temperature for winter is several degrees above the freezing point. There are very few days in the year during which the sun does not shine. There are sections in the foothills where frost never appears and tomatoes become perennial. There oranges thrive as they do in no other portion of the United States.

The Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company recently awarded to a Pittsburg company the contract for furnishing 10,000 tons of steel rails. The price was $24.75 per ton. The English journals state that the unapproachable prices offered by United States firms is due to "a rapid development of mechanical plant." That is the situation exactly, and our industries prosper under protection. Many are yet insufficiently protected, however. This is abundantly demonstrated by the recent failure of several of the largest manufacturing firms of the East. The Democrats gleefully point to these suspensions, alleging that a protective tariff is the immediate cause. Nothing could be more illogical. Many business failures are due to mismanagement. If industries languish under indifferent protection they would certainly not thrive if compelled to compete in the open market with the pauper labor of Europe.

The Chronicle of Augusta, Georgia, has discovered that $60,000,000 of the $213,000,000 tariff which was collected in the United States in 1888 were for the protection of farm products grown almost exclusively in the South, embracing oranges, lemons, rice, molasses, sugar and tobacco. This ought to cause the farmers of the South to do some thinking.

It is said that Boruck still desires a nomination for the Senatorship. The fact that Boruck ignored the claims of Sam Shortridge, to whom the party is greatly indebted, for Senator Wilson, would seem to indicate that some wire-pulling is being indulged in. The appointment of Senator Wilson as Insurance Commissioner was probably made with a view of getting an enemy out of the way. It is understood, however, that General Salomon, who represented the district in the Assembly last year, desires the appointment, and Boruck may be compelled to change his tactics. Boruck works for Boruck, deserting the party always for immediate gain. He holds power, however, and therein lies one of the apparently unexplainable things which are often met with in political life.

THE HONOLULU INSURGENTS.

Nothing could have been more surprising to the world at large than the recent attempt to depose King Kalakaua, of Honolulu. Only those intimately acquainted with the governmental affairs of the Kingdom knew that dissatisfaction existed. The cause of the trouble seems to be that the King has been induced by designing white men to live riotously at the expense of the tax-payers. The Ministry is largely in the hands of white men, and the natives are naturally dissatisfied.

Robert Wilcox, the leader of the insurgents, had been educated abroad at the expense of the Government, and his knowledge of methods practiced by other powers caused him to chafe under the methods of King Kalakaua, which were largely introduced by foreigners who had obtained offices. He therefore organized a force with a view of compelling the King to abdicate in favor of the heir apparent, Princess Liliuokalani, the inference being that she would drive out the white foreigners who were holding office, and instal natives in their stead.

Subsequent developments indicate that many residents in high places were in favor of the movement. Wilcox, however, displayed a remarkable lack of tact, not having formed any definite plan of attack, nor even effecting a perfect organization of his followers. With only eighty armed men he appeared at the Palace gate and demanded admittance to the Palace, which was promptly refused. He then seized four breech-loading cannon and commenced to throw shells at the opera house. Why he didn't storm the Palace is one of the circumstances connected with the affair which is not easily understood.

The Honolulu Rifles entrenched themselves in a church tower and compelled the insurgents to retreat to the summer palace, known as the Queen's Bungalow. Bombs were then prepared by the King's soldiers by filling bottles with dynamite and fastening the fuse with nails. These bombs were thrown into the cottage from behind a stone wall by a baseball pitcher, and several insurgents were killed, when those that had not retreated, surrendered. The matter hardly rises to the importance which has been attached to it, while the illy-planned and poorly executed attempt to depose the King is not calculated to arouse any great degree of regard for the prime mover. The baseball bomb thrower is the only hero connected with the affair, and he obtained notoriety very cheaply.

The uncertainty of politics is well illustrated in the struggle for the Internal Revenue Collectorship in the Second District. John F. Sheehan, A. C. Francks, and H. Z. Osborne were all mentioned in connection with the office, and nearly every prominent Republican paper in the state has announced with great assurance that one or the other of the candidates mentioned had received the appointment. It is now stated with as much certainty that W. H. Sears has received the recommendation of the delegation. The Fresno district consists of five counties—Mariposa, Merced, Fresno, Tulare and Kern. Although the salary is but $1200 per annum, there are within the counties named at least seventy-five candidates for the district deputyship.

England and Canada exhibit considerable rancorous feeling concerning the seizure of the Canadian sealing vessel. The matter is taken quietly at Washington, where it is claimed that the United States has a legal right to demand the return of the vessel. The majority, however, think the matter of small import, and seem willing to let it rest as it is, with the understanding that all poaching sealers will henceforth be subject to seizure.

A cowardly attempt was made few days since to assassinate the editor of the Modesto Herald. Editor Hanscom has proven to be an uneasy interruption to the ways of the disreputable politicians and gamblers of Modesto, and they would no doubt welcome his demise with pleasure. He still lives, however, and we hope he will be enabled to continue his good work for the cause of morality.

Our tariff is no more responsible for the existence of combinations for putting up prices of products than it is for the agreement between railroads to keep up their freight and passenger charges, the combination of gas companies to make city patrons pay a high price for lights, or a resolution of farmers in a neighborhood to hold their wheat until a certain price is offered.

The Southern Pacific Company has at last announced its willingness to comply with the wishes of the people of Fresno, and establish upon the railroad reservation a park. The statement was authorized by J. A. Fillmore, who is one of the most public-spirited men connected with the company.

The Australian papers are greatly interested in the success of Fresno county colonists, and publish a great many items in regard to fruit-growing. The last number of the Goulburn Valley Yeoman contains a three-column article from the New York World on Fresno raisins.

The establishment of factories has done more toward reconstructing the South than any other one thing, at least. The practical demonstrations thus furnished for the necessity of protection have also aided the Republican party, and the "solid South" has been broken.

Our sister city Selma has been extremely unfortunate in having suffered from so many destructive fires. A town in a less prosperous community would have been greatly crippled. Selma, however, continues to prosper, and in five years from now will be a large and solidly-built city.

Idaho has introduced into her Constitution articles prohibiting polygamy, and the Mormons will be compelled to abandon their faith or move to Utah. The formation of new states is constantly lessening the confines in which polygamy may be practiced. The Mormons must go.

TARIFF VS. TRUSTS.

Among the efforts to popularize the policy of free foreign trade is the charge that protection encourages "monopoly," the absorption under one control of some entire line of business, and resultant advance in price of the product thus controlled. Such tactics may be ingenious, and not without influence with the unwary, but upon examination the charge will be found defective in lacking facts for its support. Combinations there are in plenty, and when these get matters in hand they are quite certain to turn their advantage to personal gain, without fear of law, or sympathy for purchasers of products. But they are in no wise chargeable to our protective policy, nor confined to the United States.

The fact is that one of the first combinations for forcing up prices was formed in Great Britain shortly after Richard Cobden and other free trade statesmen had secured changes in the British fiscal policy. This was among the tin-plate manufacturers, and the "trust" then organized has been pretty solidly preserved to the present time.

The fallacy of charging trade combinations to protection becomes apparent by a glance at two just now especially prominent—the Standard Oil Company and the Coffee Corner. No tariff is laid on either crude petroleum or coffee, and the fact is the latter is not produced in this country at all. The case with sugar, just now forced to an inordinately high figure, differs only in so far as but a tithe of the quantity involved is of domestic production. The influences operating to "corner" these and other products are found just as potent in England as here; in fact efforts in that direction become effective only by control of foreign markets, made possible by the co-operation of foreign capital.

The struggle of the San Francisco police with the high-toned and low-toned clubs who offer prizes for slogging matches will be watched with much interest by decent people. Sloggers are a bad lot. They toil not, their associates are of the worst kind, and they are a detriment to any community. Besides that, they are professional law-breakers. It is a crime for two men to fight to a finish with gloves, for a purse or for any other thing of value, either in an open field or within the precincts of a clubroom. The California Athletic Club should remove at once to Fresno. Everything in the way of "sport" goes here, and there is no city ordinance against prize fighting. Under a recent decision of the City Attorney it is not the duty of the City Marshal, nor of the police, to arrest gamblers and prize fighters, "as such." It does not appear to be anybody else's duty either.

"The Southern Pacific Railroad Company," says the Expositor, "has generously offered to furnish the services of their own engineers for the purpose of laying out a park, and will keep it in first-class condition after it is completed and turned over to them by the citizens of Fresno." Mark the assurance! "Has generously offered!" To take care of a park after it is planted by the people! The railroad company asks the people to pay the expense of establishing a park for the benefit of the company! If a private citizen should ask the railroad company to establish a park upon his grounds the request would not contain more arrogance or less reason. And yet this great, greedy, grinding monopoly finds a servile pen in Fresno that is willing to uphold every outrage upon decency and justice of which the corporation is guilty!

The farmers of Maryland sell tobacco for 5 cents per pound. Much of it is afterward sold in foreign markets for $1.42 per pound. By forming an association and pooling their interests, the farmers could undoubtedly secure better prices, storing their tobacco and borrowing upon their consignments money enough to enable them to await profitable sales. There seems to exist among the farmers, however, a well-defined aversion to combination for any purpose. This is partly due to the great distance which must often be traveled in order to attend meetings, and the inability of many to neglect their farms, even for a limited period. The capitalists are in a position to attend business conventions, because their interests are looked after at home during their absence by assistants. And even momentary neglect of duties at one place are more than compensated for by the greater benefits brought about by co-operation. Thus the poorer man is placed at a great disadvantage merely by reason of his contracted interests.

Every prominent city in the United States is making a bid for the World's Fair which is to be held in 1892. It will be seen at once that Chicago is the most favorably situated, being nearest the center of population, and having railroads radiating in all directions, thus offering great facilities for communication. St. Louis is the second choice, with Louisville a possible third. San Francisco is really out of the question, while Denver and Kansas City can only hope to be chosen in case of a dead-lock between Chicago and St. Louis. World's Fairs are great educators. They bring the people together and acquaint one nation with the methods of another. They tend to cement in bonds of commercial union and friendship the nations of the earth, and benefit the world at large. The rapidly changing conditions of trade caused by increasing inventions makes a fair in 1892 peculiarly appropriate. It will require at least two years to properly prepare for such an event, and within that time greater inventions than the world has ever seen will undoubtedly be made.

William Ham Hall, who has charge of the government surveys for storage reservoirs, reports that the surveying party which is now engaged in the northern part of the state will later on examine the canyons on the eastern slope of the Coast Range in San Joaquin, Stanislaus, Merced and Fresno counties. A hydrometric and statistical party will immediately start south from the Mokelumne river to gauge the flow of all the streams of the San Joaquin valley thence to the Kern river inclusive, and to gather statistics for the season of irrigations along the route. So Fresno county will receive some attention, after all.

The Republican always has a method of its own. It does not wander around from saloon to public office to find out what it dare say about a public evil. The Republican condemns the evil; describes it in detail that the most unwary may recognize it when they are confronted with it, and then suggests a remedy, at the same time pointing out the officers, who are paid for enforcing the laws. The citizens of Fresno are respectfully asked to pass judgment upon our method after it has been given a fair trial. Great good has already been accomplished under adverse circumstances.

POINTS POLITICAL.

The "slates" for next year's state campaign seem to be surrounded with more uncertainty than usual. The Republican leaders seem to think that Waterman is out of the race for the Governorship, and that Markham of Pasadena will be a candidate. Southern California is in a position to demand greater consideration than she has hitherto received, and it is admitted that Morrow would find in Markham a strong rival. In case a dead-lock was formed, Felton of San Mateo would probably hold the key to the situation. Felton, it is said, wants to be Senator, but would not seek the place in opposition to Stanford, who will without doubt be returned to Congress if he desires to be re-elected.

Stephen M. White is undoubtedly on the Democratic slate for the Governorship, and would probably accept the nomination, notwithstanding his "lucrative law practice." C. P. Berry has lost none of his political aspirations, and would probably be willing to act as Lieutenant-Governor.

McKenna, Estee and Williams are always in the field, and political significance is attached to the return of George C. Gorham, who is a very shrewd wire-puller. John F. Swift, having been given a billet in Japan, is supposed by many to be out of the way, but he may return, and it is conceded that he could disconcert the plans of a great many of the leading politicians if he chose to do so.

The Trustees are convinced that the city must own water works. The experience of San Francisco, which allowed the Spring Valley company to obtain such a firm hold upon the city that it finds it almost impossible to regulate rates, and entirely impossible to secure satisfactory service, ought to be sufficient, even if it were not supplemented by the experience of hundreds of other cities. The determination of the Trustees to settle the question thus early is worthy of commendation. The water supply in case of fire should be ample. There is no excuse for indifference, and no forgiveness for omission. The wonderful city of Spokane, thirty blocks of solid stone and brick buildings in the business portion of which were destroyed by fire a few days ago, furnishes an example, if any is needed, of the necessity for a perfect system and plenty of water. The firemen retreated helplessly with the useless hose in their hands while the fire raged relentlessly, and 10,000 people waited with terrible anxiety for the water that never came. Fresno has had its baptism of fire, and it is hardly necessary that the town be cremated in order to arouse our citizens to a consideration of the question of the hour.

In a country where jackrabbits are so plentiful as to demand their slaughter by the inauguration of "drives," the canning of the meat for shipment ought to be profitable. The presence upon our plains in the winter time of millions of wild geese, which in many places have to be herded off the grain by men on horseback, suggests the propriety of canning geese also. Hunters often kill wagon loads of them for the San Francisco markets, and the price ranges as low as $1.35 per dozen. This should make the business fully as profitable as the canning of salmon.

A number of San Francisco working men solved the labor question in a practical way by forming a co-operative colony and purchasing several thousand acres of land in the Sierra foothills in Tulare county. They have built a wagon road to the timber region, and will establish a lumber mill. They have also built houses, planted trees and constructed irrigating ditches. The enterprise was started by fifteen members, and there are now 300. If they plant such fruit trees as are suited to the locality the venture cannot well be otherwise than successful.

The forming of trusts is resulting in a decrease in the price of everything that the farmer has to sell, and an increase in the price of everything which he must purchase. Trusts are increasing at an alarming rate, and the condition of the producer will be affected accordingly. The only relief seems to lie in legislation, and the question should receive immediate consideration. The new state of Washington has read the lesson of the times, and will insert in her Constitution a clause forbidding the formation of trusts within her borders.

The indications are that the Republicans will gain several votes in the Electoral College, and again elect the President. If the Democrats carry all the Southern states, they will still lack fifty-four votes, and must carry at least three other states heretofore placed in the doubtful column. About the most certain thing connected with politics is uncertainty. Yet the Republicans have reason to congratulate themselves upon the present outlook.

During a recent naval review in England, at which 200 guests were present, including Cabinet Ministers and members of both Houses, Sir Charles Tupper responded to the toast of "Canada," and put that commonwealth on a par with the United States. Chauncey Depew was present, and the exaggerations of the Englishman amused him. When called upon to respond to the toast of "The United States" he held this country up in a manner that greatly astonished his hearers, and when he had concluded, Canada seemed very small. His assurance showed the British subjects that the United States was mildly conscious of her importance, and that "the Queen's naves" had no terrors for a country whose interior resources were sufficient to maintain twice its population indefinitely.

The Republicans of the East are almost unanimous in favor of Reed for Speaker, while the West is divided, having, besides McKinley, Cannon of Illinois, Burrows of Michigan, and Henderson of Iowa. The Western men are so divided that they can hardly agree on any one of their men, however, and it now seems likely that Reed of Maine will win.

BE NOT DECEIVED.

The Democratic papers have lately contained numerous allusions to the condition of the workingman in the United States. It is one of their favorite devices to endeavor to create dissatisfaction and foster antagonisms on part of workingmen by the insistance that protection innures to the exclusive benefit of the capitalists—that the laborer would be better off under free trade. In furtherance of this, every disagreement between employers and employes as to the amount of wages or the hours of labor, whether the product is on the dutiable list or not, is paraded as an outgrowth of the protective policy. Nothing could be more misleading; nothing more unfortunate for the workingman than to give heed to such teachings.

As between the capitalist and the laborer, the latter is most in need of protection against foreign competition. Under free trade the capitalist could manage to live, and live well—by merchandising, transportation, or, if not attracted toward these, he could draw upon his capital for expenses, and remain idle. Business of any kind is with him largely a matter of convenience or preference—in nowise a necessity. If not suited here, he has the means for taking himself and family to some other country, where workingmen are too poor to strike, and stolidly accept such wages as they can get.

On the other hand, the workingman must have employment by which to earn wages, or he and his family will suffer. No option is left him between work and want; hence, of all men, he should be the most jealous of those "insidious wiles of foreign influence" which seek to have the necessities and comforts of the people of the United States supplied through foreign labor. The more work performed in this country, the better the workingman's chances for steady employment and fair wages. Whatever the labor involved in producing any article required in this country that is performed abroad, by just so much is he deprived of the opportunity for earning wages, which to him are a necessity.

Free trade papers know full well that on the plain issue of preference for the higher standard of wages and better facilities of work which protection insures, and the alternative of getting work by underbidding foreign competition offered by free trade, they have no chance for securing the vote of any intelligent workingman. Hence their persistence in befogging the question with sounding platitudes and specious appeals to the prejudices of voters—by quoting irrelevant proverbs instead of the scales of wages under the British and American policies.

A PROTECTIVE TARIFF.

Whether or not a tariff shall be laid on foreign products sent into this country for sale in competition with similar domestic products, will be found largely a question of doing justice by our own people, when once freed from the labyrinth of maxims and theories with which "tariff reformers" seek to surround the issue between the policies of protection and free trade.

The men who preach for free trade with Europe will not, and dare not, contend that their neighbors should send money to distant cities for goods, even if in so doing a few cents may be saved on each purchase. Nor are they likely to consent that peddlers may come into home communities, and without license in the shape of a tariff sell their wares, when similar articles are on the shelves of home merchants who pay taxes for the support of local and state governments.

The same policy requires foreigners with machinery and capital which are beyond our reach, and whose power may be used for our detriment, to pay something by way of tariff when coming here with their products to compete against American enterprise and American capital, which are steadily taxed without possibility of escape or desire for evasion.

Protection for domestic industries is but the broadening of that humane and natural policy observed in keeping for the members of our family such money as they can conveniently earn, rather than paying it out to strangers; the theory which we all advocate in local communities—trading with home merchants, employing home mechanics, patronizing home papers. In short, protection protects home interests and home industries.

The comparative scarcity of water in Southern California, and the immense price which it commands as a consequence, is well illustrated by a circumstance which occurred in connection with the consideration of the Los Angeles sewer question by the City Trustees. Anderson Rose asked, in exchange for a right of way over his land for the sewer, the use of a constant flow of fifty miner's inches of city water. The Times values fifty inches of water at $100,000, or $2000 per inch. It is calculated in Southern California that one miner's inch will irrigate ten acres of land. The soil is sandy, and water is absorbed rapidly. In Fresno, where the soil is a red loam with a hard-pan beneath, the soil holds the water, and one miner's inch is sufficient to irrigate thirteen acres. The ruling price for water in Fresno is $2400 for twelve miner's inches, or $200 per inch. This amount of water suffices for 160 acres. The price, $200 per inch, is just one-tenth the price which must be paid for water in Los Angeles, and much less than is paid for water in any portion of the South.

Traction engines have been in use in California for several years, but were not suited to all localities, and the power cost nearly as much as that furnished by horses. Improvements have been made within the past year, however, that makes the traction engine economical, and greatly enlarges its field of usefulness. Upon the farm of Kester & Peters, near St. Johns, in Colusa county, a traction engine has been in use that hauled a twenty-five foot harvester, traveling three miles per hour, and harvesting from 65 to 100 acres per day, at much less cost than would have been involved had horses been used. The traction engine will in this state, within the next few years, form an important factor of farm work.

The freight rates on California wine and brandy have been reduced to the following figures: Wine in wood or glass, $1 per hundred pounds; brandy in wood or glass, $1 20 per hundred pounds. Inasmuch as an hundred pounds of brandy does not weigh any more than one hundred pounds of wine, there is no good reason why the charge should be greater for the former than for the latter. It is the result, however, of the railroad's method of charging all the traffic will bear. A barrel of wine weighs about 262 pounds, and the barrel weighs about twenty-five pounds, or a total of 287 pounds the freight upon which would be $2.87.

TARIFF REFORMERS.

Under the promise of getting more American products into foreign markets the free trade preachers urge that all barriers against foreign competition shall be removed from our home market. The unfairness, the hollowness, of their proposal becomes apparent when all the facts of the situation are given consideration. Our home market is the best market in the world; best, not only for the reason that our people are the most liberal buyers in the world, but for the further reason that it is the only one in which they can trade and have all the profits of the transaction inure to the national wealth. The proposal is further unfair because it demands the giving of a certainty for an uncertainty—a consideration of tangible and enormous value for a chance to contest for something already in possession of commercial rivals. European nations, whose teeming peoples crowd the narrow margin between poverty and starvation, already have subsidized lines of ships, pushing the products of their factories and mines into the harbors of every foreign country able to buy anything. To secure any portion of this trade Americans must supply similar products for less money, or better ones for prices now paid Europeans. The fact that their customers in others countries are unable or unwilling to use and pay for the products already available is what occasions the solicitude of European manufacturers for a better hold upon the markets of the United States. Not content with the nearly $100,000,000 worth of manufactures annually sold here, they seek to still further supplant domestic labor in supplying the wants of the American people. The fact that this gives work to idle people in foreign lands and profits to foreign capital, is with them a potent argument, while that other fact, that increased foreign purchases means enforced idleness for thousands in this country, is deemed to be outside of those results they are called upon to consider.

INTERIOR NEWSPAPERS.

There are in the interior towns of California a great number of excellent Republican journals. These papers circulate largely, but not to such an extent as they ought. The local journal benefits the town and country in its immediate vicinity. For this reason it ought to be patronized by every person who can afford to take a newspaper, and who cannot do this? There is still another reason why the people in the interior should patronize their own Republican journals. It is found in the fact that extraordinary efforts are being made to hold the state in favor of the boss system of politics, which has caused taxes to be so greatly augmented. The Legislature, last winter at Sacramento, as we all know, was in the hands of the Buckley crowd. Now, interior Republican papers, if properly supported, can do much toward breaking down dishonest legislation by assisting in sending a better class of men to Sacramento hereafter to assist in making our laws. We urge Republicans to patronize their home Republican papers and not to be deceived by a few designing demagogues, who wish to control the state under the Buckley system of politics in order to feather their nests. California ought not to be ruled by a crowd which would permit all of our home industries to languish if they could plunder the people through the Legislature.—S. F. Call.

Several of the San Francisco dailies are bestowing a great deal of sympathy upon the insurance companies on account of recent fires. Insurance companies prepare for all probable losses, and all of them acquire wealth. The intimation that "if something is not done immediately, rates will have to be raised," is only one move toward paving the way to greater wealth for the insurance companies. The newspapers aforesaid evince uncalled-for interest in the matter. More brick, iron and stone buildings, more cement sidewalks and better facilities for the extinguishing of fires, might be very properly introduced in every city for the benefit—not of the insurance companies, but of the people.

The Republican gets the news.

KOHLER HOUSE,

(Formerly TREMONT HOUSE.)

GEO. M. KOHLER, Prop.

South I Street, Fresno.

HAVING TAKEN CHARGE OF AND REfurnished this large and comfortable hotel, I propose to conduct it in first-class style. Rates made known on application, and guaranteed satisfactory both to regular boarders and to transient customers.

The Table Will Be First-Class
And Rooms
Comfortably Furnished.
In short, it will be
THE BEST HOTEL
For the price in this city.
NONE BUT WHITE COOKS EMPLOYED
In this House.

☞ Good Wines, Liquors and Cigars at the Bar. jy26&wtf

Carriage Painting.

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY INforms the public of Fresno and vicinity that he has leased and fitted up a shop at the

Cor. Kern and L Sts., Fresno,

FOR THE PURPOSE OF DOING ALL KINDS OF

CARRIAGE PAINTING.

HIS LONG EXPERIENCE AT THE BUSINESS enables him to Guarantee Perfect Satisfaction to all who wish FIRST-CLASS WORK, or any other kind. I intend to use the best material I can get, and guarantee all of my work.

C. VANKEUREN,
jelt6&w Cor. Kern and L Sts., Fresno.

EXCURSIONS EAST.

THROUGH PULLMAN TOURIST SLEEPING cars to Chicago, New York, Boston and all Eastern points every two weeks. Personally conducted from the Pacific to the Atlantic. Rates from Fresno same as from San Francisco.

Address, L. M. WALTERS & CO.,
jy26&wtf 630 Market St., San Francisco.

NOTICE

Of Application for Issuance of Duplicate Certificate of Purchase.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. NOTICE is hereby given that, whereas, on May 21, 1889, certificate of purchase issued to George W. Smiley, by the State of California, for the north half of Section 16, Township 14 south, of Range 20 east, of Mount Diablo Meridian,

And whereas, the land described in said certificate of purchase has been duly conveyed to Max Goldberg,

And whereas, the said certificate of purchase has been lost or destroyed, and said Max Goldberg is the lawful owner thereof,

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that on Wednesday, the 28th day of August, 1889, I, the said Max Goldberg, will apply to the Register of the State Land Office to have issued a duplicate of the said certificate of purchase.

MAX GOLDBERG.

M. D. Hyde, Attorney, 630 Commercial street, San Francisco. jy26tw

LAND NOTICE.

United States Land Office, Stockton, Cal., April 19, 1889.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN compliance with the provisions of the act of congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "Act for the sale of timber lands in the states of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington territory," John G. Butler of Toll House, county of Fresno, state of California, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement, No. 686, for the purchase of the W ½ of SE¼ Section No. 25, in township No. 9 south, Range No. 24 east, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Stockton, Cal., on Tuesday, the 9th day of July, 1889, at 9 A. M.

He names as witnesses: William Stephenson, R. L. Lewis, John Bacon and Eden Merryman, all of Kings River, Fresno county.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 9th day of July, 1889. GEO. A. McKENZIE, Register. ap26w10

Notice to Creditors.

ESTATE OF JAMES A. EWING, DECEASED.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, executors of the estate of James A. Ewing, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within ten months after the first publication of this notice, to the said executors, at the law office of Nourse & Short, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said county of Fresno, State of California.

F. A. WHARTON,
W. M. EWING,
Executors of the estate of James A. Ewing, deceased.
Dated at Fresno, June 29, 1889. jy5t5w

Certificate of Partnership.

WE CERTIFY THAT WE CONSTITUTE A partnership transacting business of horseshoeing in this state. Its principal place of business is Fresno City, California. Its name is Cole & McDonald. The full names and respective places of residence of all its members are signed hereto:

Dated Fresno City, Cal., July 15, 1889.
J. W. COLE, [SEAL.] Fresno City, Cal.
J. H. McDONALD, [SEAL.] Fresno City, Cal.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF FRESNO. } ss.

On this 15th day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, before me, S. L. Hogue, a Notary Public in and for the said county of Fresno, personally appeared J. W. Cole and J. H. McDonald, known to me to be the persons whose names are subscribed to and who executed the within instrument, and they acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, at my office in the county of Fresno, the day and year in this certificate first above written.

[SEAL.] S. L. HOGUE, Notary Public.
Endorsed: Filed and registered July 19, 1889.
jy26m1 A. C. WILLIAMS, County Clerk.

United States Land Office, Stockton, Cal., May 25, 1889.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN compliance with the provisions of the act of congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the states of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," Charles B. Wood of Toll House, county of Fresno, state of California, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 720, for the purchase of the SE¼ of SW¼ of Sec. 11—N½ of NW¼—SW¼ of NW¼ of Sec. No. 14, in Township No. 10 south, range No. 25 east, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver at this office at Stockton, Cal., on Monday the 19th day of August, 1889.

He names as witnesses: P. Loucks, Thomas Downey, John Waltz, Paul Nelson, all of Toll House, Fresno county, California.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 19th day of August, 1889. GEO. A. McKENZIE, Register. my31w10

United States Land Office, Stockton, Cal., May 11, 1889.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN compliance with the provisions of the act of congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the states of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington territory," KENNETH McLEOD of Fresno, County of Fresno, State of California, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 704, for the purchase of the SW¼ of section No. 1, in township No. 10 south, range No. 23 east, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Stockton, Cal., on Thursday, the 25th day of July, 1889, at 9 A. M.

He names as witnesses: Shadrack Griffith, John R. Griffith, W. D. Crichton, A. M. Clark, all of Fresno, Fresno county.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 25th day of July, 1889. GEO. A. McKENZIE, Register. my17w10

LAND NOTICE.

United States Land Office, Stockton, Cal., May 28, 1889.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN compliance with the provisions of the act of congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the states of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," Clara H. Alexander of Fresno, county of Fresno, state of California, has this day filed in this office her sworn statement, No. 721, for the purchase of the NE¼ of Section No. 18, in township No. 10 south, range 24 east, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish her claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Stockton, Cal., on Friday, the 23d day of August, 1889, at 9 A. M.

The names as witnesses: Charles A. Bowlby, W. D. Crichton, S. Griffith, J. R. Griffith, all of Fresno, Fresno county, California.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 23d day of August, 1889. GEO. A. McKENZIE, Register. my31w10

LAND NOTICE.

United States Land Office, Stockton, Cal., April 27, 1889.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN compliance with the provisions of the act of congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the states of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington territory," CHARLES G. PEASE, of Fresno, County of Fresno, State of California, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 690, for the purchase of the SW¼ of section No. 25, in township No. 10 south, range No. 23 east, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Stockton, Cal., on Tuesday, the 23d day of July, 1889, at 9 A. M.

He names as witnesses: Geo. W. Barnes of Toll House, Fresno county; George Laver of Fresno, Fresno county; Hattie Adams of Fresno, Fresno county, A. M. Swanson of Toll House, Fresno county.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 21st day of July, 1889. GEO. A. McKENZIE, Register. my10w10

Summons.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of Fresno, State of California.

Henry L. Musick, plaintiff, vs. James C. Bailey, defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court, in and for the County of Fresno, State of California, and the complaint filed in the office of the Clerk of said County.

The People of the State of California, send greeting to JAMES C. BAILEY, defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff, in the Superior Court, in and for the County of Fresno, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the day of service on you of this Summons, if served within this county, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain a decree of this court, that the south half of section 16, in township 15 south, range 16 east, Mount Diablo base and meridian, is cultivable, and that plaintiff is an actual settler thereon. That the application and affidavit of defendant to purchase said land are false. That the averments of plaintiff's application and affidavit to purchase said land are true, and that plaintiff is entitled to purchase the same as agricultural land, and that defendant has no right to purchase said land in any manner whatever, and also for judgment for costs of this suit.

For further particulars you are referred to the complaint on file herein, a copy of which is served herewith.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Superior Court, in and for the County of Fresno, State of California, this 30th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine.

(SEAL.)

Endorsed: A. C. WILLIAMS, Clerk.
Holmes & Farley and G. A. Nourse, Attorneys for plaintiff. al9w10s

The Fresno Republican

ISSUED

EVERY FRIDAY AFTERNOON

—BY—

J. W. SHORT. J. W. SHANKLIN.

Editors and Publishers.

C. S. O'Bannon, the Porterville Hotel man, is in the city.

Mrs. J. D. Morgan left on this morning's train for Santa Cruz.

S. R. Hart, the attorney, returned from a visit to Colusa yesterday.

W. B. Miller, one of Sanger's leading merchants, spent yesterday in Fresno.

A. H. Powers, the Kingss River fruit-grower, is spending a few days in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Grady are home again from a short visit to San Francisco.

R. B. Shipp of Darling Addition brought some fine rattlesnake watermelons into town to-day.

E. A. Manning, accompanied by his wife, went to Hanford yesterday on a few days' business trip.

George E. Church, after a two weeks' stay in Santa Cruz and elsewhere on the coast, returned yesterday.

C. W. Cutten and Mrs. F. K. Prescott and her two sons returned yesterday from a vacation at Pacific Grove.

W. H. Dwyer went to Visalia last evening to attend to some legal matters relative to a land contest case.

M. J. Church and granddaughter, Miss Nora Dorsey and Lucius Church, have gone to the Yosemite Valley to pass a few weeks.

T. W. Fairman and daughter, Miss Jessie, left for their old home in Bushnell, Ill., last Wednesday. They expect to be absent a year.

Rev. W. H. Latourette, who has charge of Baptist church extension work in this state and Nevada, is the guest of his old friend Rev. M. Jody.

Judge M. K. Harris, who went with his wife to Santa Cruz a few weeks ago, returned yesterday. Mrs Harris will be absent for several weeks yet.

Mrs. W. S. Scott has withdrawn her complaint against her husband for stabbing her in the wrist last Thursday night, and he has withdrawn the charge of battery against her.

The case of Silas W. Geis against Poundmaster Morris, for the possession of a dog which Geis claimed the poundmaster had no right to take from his yard, was yesterday dismissed. Geis retains possession of the dog.

Emma Taft has begun a suit in the Superior Court against Edwin M. Drury and Isabella Mills to foreclose a $700 mortgage on lots 15 to 22, inclusive, in block 5, and lots 6 to 11, inclusive, in block 6, Grand Avenue tract.

W. D. Weaver and John Gilbert left on this morning's overland train for Santa Cruz. They will remain there with the soldier boys for a few days, after which they will spend a day or two in San Francisco, returning to Fresno next Saturday.

During the one-and-a-quarter dash to be run on the third day of the Fair in October, for the Guarantee Purse of $1000, the following weights are to be carried: Ora, 103, Manzanita 100, Sir Charles 99, Phantom 95, Hello, 103, Joe Hogo 103, Dan Murphy 105, Laura Gardner 110, Jack Brady 110, Muzart 103.

A REPORTER ASSAULTED.

J. B. Campbell, Jr., Knocked Down by an Unknown Man.

J. B. Campbell, Jr., of the Expositor, was walking through Court-house Square last Monday night at about 9 o'clock with a friend when he was intercepted by two Mexicans. The larger of them politely and quietly asked Mr. Campbell whether he was an Expositor reporter, and Mr. Campbell unblushingly acknowledged himself guilty of the charge, and the conversation turned on the subject of a card published in THE REPUBLICAN of that day signed "A Naturalized Mexican," wherein the writer protested against the Expositor calling Mexicans "Greasers," thus insulting a whole nation.

"Did you write the card?" asked Mr. Campbell.

"No, sir," was the reply.

Mr. Campbell, thinking that the stranger wished to make some statement regarding the card, put his hand into his hip-pocket to take out his note-book. As he did so, the stranger, evidently believing that the reporter was about to extract a mitrailleuse from the cavernous depths of his pantaloons, struck the reporter a heavy blow on the right ear, knocking him down. Mr. Campbell fell on his left ear, but he didn't mind a trifle like that, while the 200-pound stranger was on top of him slogging him as if he was in a hurry to get through.

The reporter succeeded in rolling his antagonist into the irrigating gutter and got on top in his turn, and was doing good work, when he was pulled off by his friend.

The stranger was covered with blood from a cut on the chin, caused by a pebble.

Pugilistic Notes.

Jake Todd, the chef de cuisine of Ferrera's restaurant, has accepted the challenge of Ben Butler of the Grand Central Hotel to a fight to a finish with gloves. Mr. Todd weighs 150 pounds. He will not fight for "chalk and marbles," but will cover any amount that Mr. Butler or his friends may stake upon the result.

A well-known lawyer of this city and "Red" of the race track saloon had a four-round bout with the gloves last night. The lawyer got the better of the contest.

Aeronauts in Town.

P. A. and Joseph Van Tassell, the world-renowned aeronauts and parachute jumpers, are in the city. They will call on the business men to-day and endeavor to make arrangements with them to give an exhibition here next Saturday and at the race track during fair week. They want a guarantee of $1000.

Fresno Canned Goods.

From two to four carloads of green fruit are being shipped from Fresno to San Francisco daily. John Gould is doing most of the shipping, and is sending great amounts of pears to the Bay city canners. Who says that Fresno canned fruit is no good? No one else than San Francisco Canners, and yet they buy all the green fruit they can get in this vicinity.

Fresno Fruit for Colorado.

J. K. Armsby, the great Chicago dealer in fruits and produce, yesterday shipped a carload of dried peaches from this city to Pueblo, Colorado. Fresno dried fruits are becoming quite well known east of the Rockies, and sell readily wherever offered.

Bindbilder.

The new vegetable tonic-alterative and blood purifier is in the shape of a pleasant syrup, and contains in a concentrated form the most valuable vegetable curatives, which have been developed by modern medical and scientific research. It acts directly upon the blood, through it imparting tone and vigor to the entire system and eradicating disease, and is unequaled as a cure for Scrofulous, Cancerous and other humors, whether constitutional or otherwise, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, sick and nervous headache, female weakness, and all blood, liver and kidney diseases. Price, $1. Sold by Williams & Son. m8e4w

VANISHED BLOUSES

Departure of Companies C and F for Santa Cruz.

THEY WILL HAVE A GOOD TIME.

List of the Soldier Boys Who Took Their Wives, and of Those Who Left Their Sweethearts.

From Daily of Saturday.

The soldier boys have gone to the encampment, and the girls they left behind them are weeping.

Many of the boys took consolation with them corked up in flasks. They are not going to risk malaria, which often grasps the rusher from the hot, dry interior valleys, to the damp zephyrs of the coast.

And there were loving partings—such as press
The whalebones out of corsets—and gathering tears.
And choking sighs and trembling of distress—
For when the boys are gone no man can guess
What girl of Santa Cruz might win the heart;
This Thought it was that made it grief to part.

The boys in blue were turned loose at 9 o'clock last night with orders to report again at the Armory at 2 A. M., so that everything might be in readiness for the start on the 3 A. M. train.

They intend to have a good time, and if they don't it won't be their fault.

At Armory Hall.

It was a jolly and expectant lot of soldier boys that assembled at Armory Hall at 8 o'clock last evening. It was the last call before the members of companies C and F, N. G. C., should board the train for the encampment ground at Santa Cruz.

The roll-call showed that many of the members had not arrived, and also that many who would have otherwise been present had already gone on their journey. At 9 o'clock the officers and members marched to the railroad depot where special cars were in readiness to start them on their way to Santa Cruz at 3 o'clock A. M. The State allows each of the companies $400 annually for camping purposes. Santa Cruz will also give them $250 each for the same purpose, besides furnishing the grounds. The members of the two companies expect to have a grand, good time, and they have every assurance that their expectations will be realized. They will be absent ten days.

The following-named officers and members were present at the Armory last evening:

COMPANY C.

Captain, M. W. Muller; First Lieutenant, C. B. Pressley; Second Lieutenant, Led F. Winchell; Sargeants, Truman G. Hart, W. G. Griffith.

Corporals—H. Z. Austin, J. F. Summers, Frank Hopkins and R. R. Murray.

Drummers—S. Soonogle.

Privates—D. R. Prince, U. M. Boyce, Louis Novotny, A. G. Sperber, W. L. Hills, C. W. Fraser, U. S. Adams, F. F. Bartlett, W. S. Cranmer, W. E. Henry, C. O. Cowalt, George Davidson, F. E. Hoppock, A. R. Priestley, C. F. Teague, J. E. Leo, J. R. Le Blanc, W. A. White, J. F. Hayes, W. Wright, T. W. Fresh, C. J. Anderson, H. S. Stutzman, R. Hediuger and A. H. Scott.

COMPANY F.

Officers—Captain, C. Chisholm; First Lieutenant, George Minns; Second Lieutenant, J. F. Bedford; Sergeants, E. T. Wolcott, J. Scribner, George Bowles and Frank Harrison; Corporals, C. E. Miller, S. G. Smart, J. Streeter, T. Dumas and H. C. Miller.

Drummers—E. M. Packard and H. L. Ewing.

Privates—J. P. Wright, W. M. Baillie, J. H. McGarry, J. M. Collins, G. W. Jones, J. J. Connolly, C. M. Witt, L. H. Tarrant, George Rust, T. H. Anderson, W. H. Green, H. H. Loach, P. G. Farley, George R. Robinson, G. J. Adams, G. E. Daniel, H. E. Chamberlin, M. Valdez, J. P. Parnau, G. L. Kribbs, G. W. Powell, H. R. Farley, C. H. Gorman, A. Grant, David Stutzman, G. W. Sims, J. A. Dinzler, P. A. Burns, D. Bonsack, Wm. Childers, M. Mitrovich and Burt Hall.

A BRAVE NEWSPAPER.

The Modesto Herald Not Afraid to Attack Corrupt Officials.

Gamblers, pimps, hoodlums and outcasts of society in general are pouring into Modesto in a steady stream. Front street is crowded with these new-comers, who are the vilest of the vile. It is the same class of miserable devils that were driven out of Modesto during the reign of the San Joaquin Valley Regulators. Some have come here as a place of refuge, having been driven out of other towns for their many crimes. Others are lured here by the gambling games that are played openly, in defiance of the law and with the consent of our officers—officers who are in league with these deep-dyed criminals, and who divide with them their plunder. Studhorse poker, faro and hoky-poky have all been played in Modesto within the last week, and not an officer, town or county, has taken a step to stop this violation of the law which on oath he promised to uphold. What will be the result? The same as it has been in other towns where these wretches have been allowed to congregate, and in peace permitted to plan how to live without work. The same as it was in Modesto in former days, when the saloon-keeper, the gambler, and the cutthroat ruled the town. All over the coast cities are being burned by these outlaws for the sake of the plunder they gather in during the excitement. Modesto will go next unless our citizens take one of two actions. They must either take steps to have the Marshal and night watchman replaced by honest, fearless men, or they must organize and turn over to a committee the work which our officers are too dishonest and too cowardly to perform.—Modesto Herald.

THE HOODLUM SPORT.

Athletic Slogging Clubs to Be Suppressed in San Francisco.

At seven minutes past 12 o'clock this morning, Captain Short with a squad of fifteen police, raided the Cremorne Theatre and arrested the Pat Killen combination, consisting of Killen, Gooding, Anderson and Madden.

He also arrested Frank Jones, the Treasurer of the Golden Gate club, who was holding a watch on the boxers, and Ed. Homan, the manager of the Cremorne.

Killen's agents had extensively billed the town, offering a reward of $100 to any man who would stand before him for four rounds.

The occasion had called forth a large crowd of eager sports anxious to see the champion of the Northwest carry out his contract.

The time crawled wearily along until the boxers were announced, and several efforts were made to cut short the performance by cat-calls and whistles, while many who had come for the sole purpose of seeing Killen box wearied of the tiresome performance, and left before the men came on.

The Cremorne has rarely seen such an aggregation of sports as had assembled, for nearly every boxer in town was present, from Deacon Jones to Joe McAuliffe.

At 11:57 the manager of the Cremorne pacified the impatient audience by introducing Professor Anderson of Chicago and Pat Killen, the champion of the Northwest.

The men immediately set to work in a light sparring match, intended probably more to deceive those present than to show up Killen's true qualifications as a boxer. If, however, his exhibition can be taken as a criterion of his real merit he developed but small claims to the championship of any section.

AN AWKWARD EXHIBITION.

He exhibited a massive torso when stripped, and a pair of arms that Hercules might envy, but his delivery was both slow and ineffective, and while he was quick with his hands in delivering a blow he was slow in his recovery, and slower on his feet, which he tangled up with an amazing degree of awkwardness.

Killen also has a most unscientific method of ducking, slow in the extreme, and conveying a cordial invitation for a slow uppercut.

The boxing bout had proceeded well on toward the close of the third round when a grim and silent figure, club in hand, stole through the wings of the theater, and advancing on the stage proclaimed in concise terms the edict which is doubtless the beginning of the end of boxing in San Francisco.

"I arrest you," said Captain Short, and the words were scarcely out of his mouth when the stage horizon was darkened with blue-coated forms.

Such a scene of wild confusion has seldom stirred the halls of the Cremorne. A momentary lull was followed by shrieks from the women and a wild scramble for the front doors on the part of the men.

But it was too late. The trusty guardians of the peace had barred every exit, and the audience was pitted like so many rats in a trap.

Captain Short made effective use of the little time he was in the theatre, and in a very few moments every man that he wanted was under arrest.

There were wild, but useless efforts, to escape, and subterfuges were resorted to that were fathered by the necessity of the moment.

Six men without consent divided the note paper of a reporter standing by and began industriously, but nervously, jotting down hieroglyphics that the most astute expert on hard writing could not decipher.

FROM UPROAR TO SILENCE.

One man screaming out, "Why don't you use your right" to Killen, had the words frozen in his mouth with horror as the saturnine features of Captain Short peered from behind the flys. A woman in the act of raising a glass of beer to her lips, dropped it, and fainted away, while a sudden stillness fell upon an audience that a moment before was roaring its discontent at what was thought to be a "fake."

Captain Short told an Examiner reporter that his orders came from the Chief of Police several days ago, and that the cause was Killen's advertisement offering to knock out a man in four rounds or forfeit $100.

"This sort of thing, this slogging, has had its day," said the Captain, "and we have been very much censured for allowing it. I received my instructions from Chief Crowley. When asked if the combination had a permit, I was told that it had not, and I determined to stop the affair, and I have done it. The balance will be developed in the courts."

All efforts to convince Captain Short that the affair was only a light sparring match were unavailing, even the smooth tongue of "Pope Gooding" failing in its usual good office. The "Pope" was, however, allowed to go out in charge of a policeman and settle up the cash, and when this permission was given he smiled for the first time.

As the men started out, under the escort of police, the tall figure of Joe McAuliffe loomed up by the side of his future opponent and Killen looked very small by his side.

"Hello! Pat; I'm sorry," said McAuliffe.

"That's all right, Joe," he returned; "you had better come down and sleep with me to-night in the jail."

Killen's misfortune was very much deplored by those present, but nearly every man who spoke of the matter thought that the war on slogging would not end here.

The men were taken to the Southern Station, where they were released on $50 bail each.

THE CLUBS MUST GO.

"I am carrying the war into the clubs," said Captain Short afterwards, "and putting an end to slogging in this city and the importation of Eastern and Australian thugs and vagrants who are filling the whole city, and demoralizing all of our children even. How far we can go I can't say, as we have several times been checkmated by the courts."

"Will you take any action in regard to the Golden Gate's next exhibition, which is the first one billed?"

"I can say nothing about it. I can only say that if we receive the proper support from the courts we will stop it. The clubs are simply evading the law, that's all there is to it."

"The Mayor is strongly in favor of stopping slogging, and so is the Chief of Police, and, personally, I am thoroughly opposed to it.

"I went before the Board of Supervisors when Charley Mitchell and his combination were here and requested them not to give them a permit, as I thought the matter was growing too rapidly and the demoralizing effect becoming painfully apparent."

Sergeants Coles and Robinson of the Southern Station joined heartily in the sentiments of Captain Short and stated that the city was filled with a lot of vagrant fighters, and that Australians were even working their way across the waters to come here and make more money in one club fight than they would make at home in twenty years.—San Francisco Examiner.

A Proposed Railroad Excursion.

A proposition to have an excursion train run to this city from San Francisco on or about the middle of next month has been the subject of earnest discussion among several of the leading business men during the week. The idea is to bring the people here just when the grape season is at its best, and when all the vineyardists have set their hands at work gathering the crop. The project will give the people of the Bay City, and elsewhere on the line of the road, an opportunity of seeing Fresno and the country that has made it the leading, liveliest and best city in the interior of the state. Fresno has had several excursions from San Francisco and they were successful. The agitation should be kept up. An opportunity not taken is lost. Fresno wants the visitors, and the visitors, after their visit here, will want Fresno.

What Was the Poison?

Yesterday afternoon the little 2-year-old daughter of Mr. H. C. Von Bonhurst, who is stopping at the National hotel, drank the contents of a bottle that she had found in a storeroom, and in a few minutes she was suffering with intense agony. Drs. Rowell and Hazlett were called, who labored with the child for several hours, but without avail, as the little one breathed her last at about five o'clock. The funeral of the little one will take place to-morrow at Pomona, to which place the body will be conveyed. —San Bernardino Times-Index.

A Forgiving Constable.

We hear from good authority that Constable Rose of Porterville was struck in the face by Jim McKinney in a Porterville saloon while the former was trying to arrest the latter. The Constable then called McKinney up and treated him. It is the opinion of some that McKinney does about as he pleases around Porterville.

Good farming lands in different parts of the county for sale by Kellogg & Anderson, 1838 Mariposa street. ay7m1

BILLY LEVINSON.

An Alleged Law Clerk Arrested for Vagrancy.

JO. CARROLL DEPOSES FOR HIM.

Justice Wolcott Decides That a Vagrant Has a Right to a Trial by Jury.

From Daily of Saturday.

William Levinson, a handsome young man, appeared before Justice of the Peace Wolcott yesterday afternoon on a charge of being an idle, dissolute person, and living in and about houses of evil-repute. W. D. Grady appeared as his counsel, and Assistant District Attorney Welsh appeared for the prosecution.

Two ladies, and Jo. P. Carroll with his "soger panties" on, were among the spectators.

Mr. Grady opened the proceedings by demanding a jury trial, and Mr. Welsh resisted the demand. He contended that a man accused of the crime of vagrancy has no right to a jury trial.

AN INTERESTING ISSUE.

Mr. Grady argued that his client was charged with the commission of a grave crime. Vagrancy is not even a finable offense; it is punishable only by imprisonment without the alternative of a fine, and therefore a trial by jury was all the more necessary.

"It has been said," continued Mr. Grady, "that a Superior Judge has held that a vagrant is not entitled to a jury trial, but the Constitution declares that a man most have the benefit of a jury when he is accused of crime."

Mr. Welsh said that it had been the rule here for many months past to deny a trial by jury to persons arrested for vagrancy under the statute. If the Court gave a jury trial to one it should give it to all. Judge Budd in Stockton and three other Superior Judges had decided that vagrants were not entitled to jury trials. The Constitution of the United States providing for trial by jury refers only to crimes that existed under the Common Law at the time of the adoption of the Constitution.

GRADY STANDS BY THE CONSTITUTION.

Mr. Grady still stood by the Constitution. "The Constitution of this state says that the right of trial by jury shall be secured to all, and shall remain inviolate," he argued. "The Constitution absolutely prohibits the Legislature from prescribing any other mode of taking away the right of trial by jury in criminal cases except by consent of both parties in open court in cases not involving a felony. It prescribes that in civil cases the Legislature may prescribe whether there shall be a jury trial or not.

"Vagrancy," continued Mr. Grady, "is the only crime outside of murder in the punishment of which there is no alternative; a man convicted of vagrancy must be imprisoned without the alternative of a fine. Why should not a man who is poverty-stricken, and who becomes a vagrant, be entitled to the same rights in law as the man who rolls in luxury and who commits a crime of another character?

CONTEMPT OF COURT.

"I don't care what the Superior Court has decided," continued Mr. Grady. "I have reversed the decision of the Superior Court at least fifty times, and the Supreme Court have said that it was not law."

Justice Wolcott decided that a prisoner was innocent until he was proved guilty, and that he could see no reason why a man accused of vagrancy should not be entitled to a trial by jury. He set the trial for next Monday, at 10 A. M.

JO CARROLL TALKS.

Jo. P. Carroll, who was sitting outside the railing, got nervous.

"Hold on!" he cried, as the attorneys were leaving the Court room, "what about me? I can't be here on Monday because I am going to the Encampment at Santa Cruz with the soldiers in the morning."

"You may have my permission to go" urbanely replied Mr. Welsh. "You are a witness for the defence and I will have no use for you."

Mr. Grady shook his head regretfully, "I can't let you go, Jo. I need you," he said.

HE DEPOSED.

The bristles on Mr. Carroll's head stood on tiptoe with alarm. He protested that he was a member of the National Guard, and that he was bound to obey the orders of Governor Waterman, his Commander-in-Chief. It looked for awhile as if there would be a conflict between the military jurisdiction of the Governor and the civil jurisdiction of the Justice's Court, but Judge Wolcott settled the dispute by ordering Mr. Carroll's deposition to be taken.

Mr. Carroll was sworn. He said that his name was Joseph P. Carroll—"Jo P. Carroll, not J-O-E, but J-O."

He testified that he had known Levinson for a little over two years. He became acquainted with Levinson when Levinson was a barkeeper. Since he left off keeping bar, he was a law clerk for W. D. Grady.

SOME NEGATIVE TESTIMONY.

Mr. Carroll visited Levinson three or four times at his room over Herman Levy's store. The defendant roomed there for over three months to the defendant's knowledge. The witness was not intimately acquainted with the defendant, and knew him only by meeting him on the streets. He did not know that Levinson was an associate with lewd and dissolute persons and known thieves. He did not know of his own knowledge that there was anything wrong with Levinson. The reputation of the defendant for honesty and respectability was good.

IN MEMORIAM.

A Tribute to the Memory of the Late Fannie Forrester Norton.

In Ukiah, July 8, 1889, Mrs. Fannie Forrester, wife of H. L. Norton, daughter of Mrs. J. H. Sewall, and sister of Mrs. W. B. Atwater of Fresno, fell asleep in Jesus, at her home.

Her death was very unexpected. Although not enjoying very good health, no one expected so sudden a call from the Master, but when it came she was ready. I have seldom known a purer spirited Christian, or one who impressed upon others the beauty of Christianity by their example as she did. Christ was her friend in a different sense from that in which many regard Him. She talked of Him as a friend, and thought of Him as such.

I find on a fly-leaf of her Testament, which was well marked, among other things the following:

"Jesus, dear, I come to Thee—
Thou hast said I may—
Tell me what my life shall be;
Wash my sins away."

"Be ever with me, dear Saviour,
I am always longing for Thy Spirit
To be with me more."

"Dear Jesus, may I feel
That Thou art near,
For where Thy Spirit is
I have naught to fear."

We think of the departed, not as one hearing about with her the insignia of suffering, working in meekness and pain, but as one whose face has been transfigured by that new light that has burst upon it, through the windows of the soul, into which has been poured God's eternal truth, of which she only caught a glimpse here; but even that glimpse was enough to lighten the pathway of life. Now, undimmed by the faulty medium of humanity, through which it was compelled to pass, all its glorious attributes are fully discerned. The things unknown and unknowable are no longer sources of anxiety, but have become the instruments of a joy "unspeakable and full of glory." We believe that with her "to live was Christ, but to die was gain."

It was only a step into the open air out of a tent already luminous with light that shines through its translucent walls."

She was an active member of the Woman's Relief Corps of the G. A. R., and when taken ill was working in its behalf. She was born in Charleston, Maine, April 8, 1854. She united with the Free Will Baptist church at Minneapolis, Minn., when 16 years of age, and with the Christian church February 20, 1884. She was married to H. L. Norton at Sacramento, California, May, 1874.

She was taken sick at 5 o'clock, and died at 12 the same night. In her we have lost a faithful member, her husband a most devoted wife, and our society a worthy representative. She leaves no children.

To her bereaved husband and mother and sister we extend our hearty sympathy and fervent prayers. Praying that the God of all grace will give them strength in this, their time of need. Her pastor, J. T. SHEPARD.

AN INSURRECTION.

Attempt to Overthrow the Hawaiian Government.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 9.—By the arrival of the steamship Australia from Honolulu, this evening, advices are received of an attempt to overturn the Hawaiian government, made on Tuesday, July 30th, last. Two half white Hawaiians, named Robert Willcox and Robert Boyd, who had formerly been sent at the government's expense to be educated at an Italian military school, had been plotting an insurrection for some time, and at about 3 o'clock on the morning of the 30th, an armed band of 150 Hawaiians formed at a place two miles from Honolulu and marched into the city, arriving at the King's palace at 4 A. M. They kicked at the gates, and after some parleying, were admitted unopposed.

THE REBELS REINFORCED.

The rebels were here joined by other squads from different quarters of the city until about 250 men were gathered on the palace grounds. The King was absent from the palace at the time, being at the Queen's residence. He was warned by telephone and the royal party hastened to the King's boathouse, where they remained during the day, guarded by a number of the household troops. Meanwhile the rebels called on Parker to surrender the palace, but that officer though he had but a dozen soldiers of the King's Guards at his disposal, refused to accede to repeated demands, and seeing his stubborn resistance about 100 of the rebels deserted.

A GENERAL ALARM.

A general alarm was spread through the city, occasioning much excitement. A number of families fled to the top of Punchabout Hill, and a number of ladies took refuge at the American legation, where a corps of marines from the United States steamer Adams was stationed. The Honolulu Rifles were hurriedly gathered at their armories. A cabinet council was held early in the forenoon, the American, British, French and Portuguese commissions being present, together with the three Hawaiian Ministers. The Council decided to send Hon. S. M. Damon to demand the surrender of Wilcox, and appointed Colonel V. V. Ashford to command the Government forces.

BETWEEN TWO FIRES.

At 10 A. M. Damon proceeded to the Palace grounds, where several shots had been exchanged between the Honolulu Rifles and the rebels within. Mr. Damon was refused admission, and had to make his escape between two fires, the rebels having turned the field pieces upon the sharpshooters, who had found lodgment in the opera house, which commanded a view of the grounds. The fire of the sharpshooters, however, soon drove the rebels from their guns, and the Rifles having received reinforcements the rebels retired within the residence known as the queen's bungalow, but did but little firing thereafter.

THE REBELS WEAKENING.

At 1 P. M. thirty rebels surrendered to Lieutenant Parker. A corps of volunteers took up a position commanding the bungalow and from thence dynamite bombs were thrown at the building. The sharpshooters from the opera-house kept up a furious fusilade, and after an hour's steady bombardment the rioters rushed from the building, waving a white flag and offering to surrender. The gates were then thrown open and a force of volunteers entered and took a number of the rebels prisoners, among them being Wilcox and Boyd.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The rebels lost seven men killed and twelve wounded, several seriously. Boyd, one of the leaders of the rebels, was shot in the leg, and a bullet grazed his head, but neither wound is serious. Lieutenant Parker received a wound in the shoulder from a shot believed to have been fired by Wilcox. A number of rioters escaped by scaling the palace walls and running the gauntlet. About fifty rioters altogether were arrested. The bungalow was torn to pieces by bombs, while the opera-house was somewhat damaged by shots.

TRIED FOR TREASON.

Three men were later tried for treason, though not actively engaged in the riot, and others were to be tried shortly.

The most reasonable presumption as to the cause of the riot is that Wilcox intended to secure the person of King Kalakaua, and compel him to abdicate in favor of his sister, Liliuokalani, and to demand a new constitution and a new cabinet; also, that he desired to be Prime Minister of the new government.

The Government officers appear extremely reticent about stating what action will be taken toward the punishment of the instigators of the insurrection.

HAWAIIANS IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Among the passengers on the Australia arriving here were a number of prominent people of Hawaii. From remarks dropped it would seem that it had been arranged to have at least 400 or 500 more persons participate in the insurrection than actually took part. Among these are said to be some of the highest in standing among the whites and natives. It is said that letters were taken from Wilcox that led to the arrest of several well-known people—among them being J. A. Brown, editor of the Hawaiian newspaper. It is also alleged to be a well-known fact that King Kalakaua had been informed that there was to be an outbreak, and called upon his Minister to take measures to forestall the insurrection, but that his warnings were not heeded. The general impression on the islands is that the leaders of the riot will never be convicted, as they will demand a jury trial by natives, the majority of whom were in sympathy with the movement.

The Constitution Makers.

OLYMPIA, Wash., August 10.—The convention to-day declared telegraph and telephone companies are common carriers and subject to the action of the State Legislature. An article passed giving the Legislature power to pass a homestead law, and also another declaring that the waterways of the state belong to the people of the state, for irrigating, mining and manufacturing purposes.

Defaulting Official Arrested.

SAN BERNARDINO, August 10.—Francisco Lanterlo, the defaulting ex-Deputy Auditor of Los Angeles, was captured in the mountains east of here by Deputy Sheriff McEvain. A reward of $2000 was offered for his arrest.

DISEASED VINES.

J. De Barth Shorb's Opinion of the Pest.

THE SYMPTOMS DESCRIBED.

It Has Been Ravaging the Vineyards of Los Angeles County for Over Five Years.

J. De Barth Shorb of Los Angeles, one of the leading viticulturists of the state and a member of the State Viticultural Commission, has made a study of the so-called Los Angeles vine disease for several years past. He has had especial opportunities for its study, living in the afflicted country and having the trouble in his own vineyard.

At a meeting of the Board of Viticulture, held at Platt's hall on the 1st, Mr. Shorb was present to state the result of his investigation of the trouble.

Mr. Shorb opened by stating that the disease, so far as he knew, had its origin in Los Angeles county and he had been in the midst of it. He had no theories to advance. It was first observed after a very wet season some six years since, and originated in the vicinity of Anaheim and Orange, in which sections the greater part of the vines are now totally destroyed.

Mr. Shorb and the other Commissioners at one time thought it was purely climatic in origin, starting with the rainy season six years since. This theory proved untenable, from the fact that vines since planted, under favorable conditions, have been affected. Investigations have shown no parasite. The general features of the disease are described in the San Diego Sun, from which the speaker read as follows:

"This mysterious vine disease has destroyed many acres of vineyard in the vicinity of Anaheim, Santa Ana, Orange and Tustin. This disease has, up to this time, baffled all investigators in their search for its cause and for a remedy. It has existed in Los Angeles county, or what is now the new county of Orange, for some five years, and has in that time been the subject of the most careful investigation, not only by French specialists in diseases of the vine. Up to this time the disease is a mystery. It attacks all varieties of grapevines, not excepting the wild grape. Its first outward symptom is a discoloration of the leaf, or those portions of it between the main ribs. In white grapes the leaf turns yellow in these parts; in black and purple grapes, first yellow and then red. As the disease progresses the leaf turns brown and dies. From its first appearance till the death of the vine is usually three years. The first year after it is attacked the vine will bear fruit, but only a partial crop. The outer bark shows no diseased symptoms, but as the disease progresses the inner bark becomes dark brown, almost black. There is an absence of starch from the diseased canes, and in the late stages of the disease the woody tissue becomes dark colored and clogged with a woody deposit whose nature is unknown. Bacteria are found in the sap of diseased vines, but whether they exist as a cause or effect of the disease is not known. The disease appears in widely separated parts of the same vineyard, and also in parts of the same vine, while other parts of the vineyard and vine are entirely free from it. It has destroyed some 6000 acres of vineyard in the localities mentioned."

It was supposed at one time to be due to the soils, but the vines are affected in all soils, sandy and alluvial, on the hills and the valleys. The Commissioners erected a hot-house for the growing of diseased vines the year through, in order to note the progress of the disease. On one occasion the hot-house door was left open, and, as a result, mildew set in. An assistant used a powder to kill the mildew, and the vines recovered from the disease at the same time. From this the speaker believed the same treatment would prove equally efficacious in the field, and the experiment was extended with good results. The powder used is composed of sulphate of copper, 10 per cent; lime, 60 per cent; sulphur, 15 per cent, with a base of ungus powder of 15 per cent. This was blown into all the crevices of the affected vines with bellows.

The nature of the disease is yet a mystery. Professor Dowlen has never asserted positively that it is a fungoid growth, and there is a diversity of opinion in this matter, but the speaker inclined to the fungus theory. In this he was opposed by Dr. Harkness, President of the Academy of Sciences, who asserted positively that it was not of a fungoid nature.

—THE—

CALIFORNIA

RABBIT EXTERMINATOR.

Every year thousands of dollars are expended to protect the orchards and vineyards of this county against the ravages of the rabbits, and each year they appear more numerous and destructive. Fences have been built, but to no purpose. At last a remedy is at hand.

Messrs. Webster Bros, the well-known Druggists of this city, are now prepared to guarantee to the vine and fruit-growers protection against this destructive pest. They have secured the exclusive right to manufacture and sell a compound from a formula by a vine-grower of this county, who has been for some years past experimenting with a compound for their destruction.

Read what those who have used it say:

You let me have one can last year and it was just what you recommended it to be.
J. NEWMAN, Fresno.

I have used the California Rabbit Exterminator and find it entirely satisfactory. It is all it is recommended to be.
G. T. WRIGHT. American Colony.

Other testimonials furnished on application by WEBSTER BROS., manufacturers of the California Rabbit Exterminator. They carry a full line of Pure Drugs, and are reliable druggists. Call and see them.

SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of Fresno, State of California.

Calvin Nance, plaintiff, vs. Sarah Nance, defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court, in and for the County of Fresno, State of California, and the complaint filed in the office of the Clerk of said County.

The people of the State of California send greeting to Sarah Nance, defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above-named plaintiff, in the Superior Court, in and for the County of Fresno, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the day of service on you of this summons, if served within this county; or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain a decree of this Court dissolving the bonds of matrimony now and heretofore existing between you and this plaintiff, on the grounds of desertion.

For further particulars you are referred to the complaint on file herein, a copy of which is served herewith.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Superior Court, in and for the County of Fresno, State of California, this first day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine. A. C. WILLIAMS, Clerk.

[SEAL.] By W. C. GRAHAM, Deputy Clerk.

DR. W. J. PRATHER,

DENTIST.

Member of the California State Dental Association. Over twenty years' practice. Teeth set on gold plate when desired. Price as low as Good Work can be done for. Office over Ball's Drug Store, opposite Grand Central Hotel.

Money and Labor Saved

By Using the New Buckeye Combined

Riding and Walking Cultivator!

The Best in the World for the Vineyard or Farm!

ALSO, THE GREATEST INVENTION OF THE DAY, THE LUBIN PULVERIZER and CLOD CRUSHER. Every farmer should have one. Before buying any farm machinery call and see these farming tools at Agricultural Implement Warehouse of

JOHN JOHNSTON.

Cor. Tulare and M Sts., Fronting Courthouse Square. f22tf

FOWLER FRUIT AND RAISIN

Packing Company,

FOWLER, FRESNO COUNTY, CAL.,

....WILL DO A....

General Raisin Packing Business

THIS SEASON.

Highest Cash Price paid for Raisins in the Sweat Box.

C. H. NORRIS, Pres. | C. M. EDMONDS, Sec. jy12wtf

Fresno Milling Co.'s Warehouse

NOW OPEN AND READY FOR THE

Free Storage of all Good Milling Wheat.

GRAIN STORED WITH US CAN BE INSURED AND MONEY SEcured on our warehouse receipts and a market guaranteed for all wheat stored with us

Farmers Will Do Well to Bear These Facts in Mind.

Extra Superfine Flour, Pearled Corn Meal, Graham Flour and Grists of all kinds manufactured and for sale. Ours is the only Mill in the State manufacturing Meals by the Roller Process. GRISTWORK attended to promptly.

FRESNO MILLING COMPANY. ju26tf

JUST RECEIVED BY THE

Fresno Agricultural Works

A Carload of the

WALTER A. WOODS MOWERS,

The Best in the World for Alfalfa.

We have handled this mower for six years, and sold a car load last year without effort on the record of the machine. As the car is shipped direct from the factory to Fresno, our prices will compare with any other first-class mower. As we always stay with the one machine, our line of extras will be found complete.

We also keep in stock the

WOODS :-: SELF-DUMP :-: RAKE.

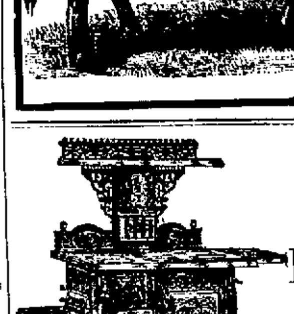
Improved Holingsworth Pole or Shafts, and the

Locke Horse Rake.

Corner Tulare and L streets.

BARGAINS.—One second-hand Thresher, one second-hand Barley Crusher, one second-hand Threshing Engine.

JUST RECEIVED.—A Carload of BUGGIES; also, a carload of WAGONS and HEADER TRUCKS. d25wtf



—REOPENING OF—

WEAVER'S

Hardware Store,

MARIPOSA STRET.

Stoves, Ranges, Shelf and Building Hardware

Full Stock! Low Prices! d4lwtf

Yards at Fresno, Traver, Visalia | Yards at Tulare, Hanford, Lemoore

>SAN JOAQUIN LUMBER CO.

J. O. BYXBEE, Agent at Fresno.

Lumber Dealers.

—DEALERS IN—

Oregon, Mountain Pine and Redwood Lumber, Doors Window Blinds, Laths, Lime, ets.

Grapevine Stakes and Posts in Carload Lots a Specialty. Lumber Sawed to Order.

E. I. HUTCHINSON'S AGENCY,

211 and 213 South J Street,

Buggies, Surreys, Buckboards and Carts,

OF THE BEST STANDARD MANUFACTURE.

Agricultural Implements. Our Standard Mower the Best in the World.

The Fresno Republican

PUBLISHED EVERY

FRIDAY AFTERNOON

—BY—

Short & Shanklin.

TERMS:

Per Annum, In Advance.........$2.5

Six Months, " "..........$1.5

Advertisements inserted at reasonable rates.

Justice of the Peace Wolcott yesterday sent George Schaeffer, a vagrant, to jail for fifteen days.

E. J. Griffith has gone to San Francisco for a few days on business. His address will be the Lick House.

Miss Eva Cole, daughter of S. H. Cole, and Miss Nettie Lynch of Cantua, went to Santa Cruz yesterday to pass a few weeks.

A. W. Calkins has instituted proceedings in the Superior Court against Isabella Calkins for a divorce. Desertion is the alleged cause.

The library in the Young Men's Christian Association building is being removed to the association's new quarters on North I street.

Mrs. J. M. Costigan of San Francisco, wife of President Costigan, of the Farmer's Warehouse Company, arrived in the city last evening, and is the guest of Mrs. W. D. Grady.

Miss Bertha Obenauer of San Francisco, who has been visiting Mrs. J. M. Statham for several weeks, returned to her home yesterday. She was accompanied by Mrs. J. M. Statham.

G. N. Freman and family left yesterday for Fish Camp for an outing of five or six weeks. Alex Gordon and S. Moulux declare that Mr. Freman has gone after the scalp of that mountain lion that gave them such a scare, and hope he will be successful.

Deputy County Clerk W. C. Guard will leave by private conveyance this morning for a vacation of several weeks at Santa Cruz. On his return he will stop at San Jose to take part in the celebration of Admission Day by the Native Sons of the Golden West, on the 9th of September.

M. R. Madary, accompanied by Business Manager Guerney of Madary's planing mill, recently spent a week in San Francisco and San Jose on a business trip. While in the Bay City Mr. Madary purchased a new lightning flooring machine for his mill. The machine has a capacity of from between 20,000 and 30,000 feet of lumber per day. It weighs 6500 pounds. It will be put in operation next Wednesday.

Serious Accident to Jesse Morrow, Jr.

Jesse Morrow, a 16-year-old son of the well-known hotelman, Jesse Morrow, of whom mention was made yesterday, was brought down from the Morrow mine, near Hildreth, yesterday morning, suffering from a fracture of the right leg, between the ankle and the knee. The left leg was bruised, and he was also internally injured. When the accident occurred the young man was in the mine working with two miners. A car, which is used in carrying out waste water, was ascending the shaft, and had gone some distance, when it broke its fastenings and rushed back to where young Morrow was with the result as stated.

Will It Be Done in Fresno?

On Monday evening, acting under instructions from the town attorney, officers visited saloons in Woodland, where hokey-pokey has been openly played, for the purpose of ordering the cessation of the games.

In only one saloon was the proprietor seen. He stated that he would stop his game and keep it closed until the looking into the law covering such matters.

The proprietors of other games will receive notification to-day, and it is safe to assert that hokey-pokey in Woodland is a thing of the past.—Yolo Mail.

Hokey-pokey is one of the most popular gambling games in Fresno.

A Dangerous Bull.

J. D. Reyburn, an extensive farmer east of this city, is the owner of a very vicious Durham bull. The bull has to be tied up occasionally to keep from hurting other animals. Last Wednesday Mr. Reyburn and family went to Pacific Grove for a few weeks' stay, leaving the farm in the care of the foreman.

The night following Mr. Reyburn's departure, the bull broke the chain which he was tied to in the stall and started to do battle with the horses in the barn. The infuriated bull attacked a valuable brood mare, goring her to death. Several other mares and colts were badly cut by the horns of the maddened beast.

Behind the Curtain.

Last year Fresno county products were valued at $6,000,000 in round numbers. There were 10,500 acres of bearing orchard and vineyard. It is estimated that the various products of the county this year will be worth $10,000,000, and there are over 20,000 acres of bearing vineyards and orchards. With 7500 acres of new vineyard and 3500 acres of new orchard planted last winter, and nearly double that amount planted before, but not yet of sufficient age to yield good crops, who can guess what Fresno county's products will be worth three or five years hence? The mines will cut a very important figure in the table of annual products henceforth.

How Money May Be Made.

The attention of the economical is directed to the new advertisement of Kutner, Goldstein & Co., the Universal Providers, which will appear in next Tuesday's issue of THE REPUBLICAN. Several very important announcements will be made, and housewives, heads of families, farmers, mechanics—in fact all sorts and conditions of men—will find some information in the advertisement that will save them many a dollar.

KNOCKING OUT THE TOUGHS.

Public Sentiment Is That the Sloggers Must Be Suppressed.

An officer of one of the athletic clubs said last night: "The main trouble which has probably caused Chief Crowley to step in is that nearly all saloons having a large back-room organize into athletic clubs for the purpose of getting money out of the public and avoiding the law." We do not see much difference between a saloon that has a large back room for a gymnasium and a club that has a small back-room for a saloon. As for making money out of the public, and evading the law, it is six the one and half a dozen the other.

The police will receive the hearty support of the public should they make a determined, general and impartial effort to put a stop to prize-fighting in this city. The law is designed to prevent fighting for money, and if fighting for money be stopped, there will be few professionals in the ring, or in this city. We are glad to see that Captain Short said last night: "I am going to carry the war into the clubs and put an end to slogging in this city, and the importation of Eastern and Australian thugs and vagrants who are filling the whole city, and demoralizing all of our children, even."—S. F. Report.

Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy.

Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy, a marvelous cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria, Canker Mouth and Headache. With each bottle there is an ingenious Nasal Injector for the more successful treatment of these complaints, without extra charge. Price 50 cents. Sold by Williams & Son. dawsow

FINANCIAL.

Opinions of Local Bankers on the Market.

MONEY IS MUCH EASIER NOW.

After Harvest, Coin Will Flow Into Fresno in a Steady Golden Stream.

From the Daily of Sunday.

"The money market is picking up," said O. J. Woodward of the First National Bank. "Money has been much easier within the last thirty days than it has been for several months previous. Why is it easier? Because the wheat returns are coming in. The late tightness in the market is a common occurrence at that time of the year. Money has been no tighter this season than usual."

MONEY IS MEDIUM.

The representative of the Bank of Central California said, "Money is about medium and there is no surplus. There is no special tightness just now, and all demands have been supplied. The market was a little tighter a month ago, but that is usual at this time of year. There will be lots of money coming in from the fruit crop pretty soon."

MONEY IS CLOSE.

"Money is close now," said the Acting Manager of the Fresno Loan and Savings Bank. It is generally so, not only here, but in San Francisco and in the East as well. There seems to be an apathy on the part of speculators all over the United States to take in anything. It is simply the recoil after the booms.

"The local markets, of course, affected by it, but it will be relieved from the strain when the returns from the wheat, wool, raisin and other products come in. The market is stringent about this time of year every year. The money will come to us from San Francisco after the farmers ship their wheat."

MONEY IS EASIER.

W. W. Phillips, Manager of the Farmers' Bank, said: "The money market is much easier than it has been for four or five months past. There is not much buying and selling in real estate at present, for almost everybody who has land is satisfied with it and will hold on to it. Desirable property in this city has increased in value since last year, and there is a good profit in rentals. Our profits for the last two weeks have been gradually increasing; in fact there has not been a day since I returned from the Coast that our deposits have not exceeded our withdrawals."

MONEY IN PLENTY.

H. D. Colson of the Fresno National Bank was so busy receiving twenty-dollar pieces from depositors that the reporter had to wait three quarters of an hour before Mr. Colson was at leisure.

He said, with a suggestive wave of his hand in the direction of the well-filled trays: "Money is a little easier than it has been. About $250,000 has been circulated among farmers for the purpose of moving their grain crops, and nearly all of this amount came from San Francisco.

MONEY IN DEMAND.

"Still, there is a very large demand for money."

The reporter felt the solitary half dollar in his pocket and groaned assent.

"The demand is more than equal to the supply," continued Mr. Colson, "but the supply will be continually growing easier from now until the middle or the end of December.

"For two or three months before this time money was tight, which is the usual financial condition of the country before the harvest season. This tightness is caused by farmers getting money from the banks for the purpose of buying tools, machinery, etc., with which to move their crops. Money spent for this purpose, of course, goes out of the local market.

THE CREDIT SYSTEM.

"Another reason is that merchants are carrying the farmers along until after the harvest, and that has been pretty much of a drain. They know, of course, that the money will come back again, and they are anxious to carry the farmers as far as possible, and the banks also are anxious to do so.

"I can safely say that there will be a great deal more money coming into this county than has ever come into it before at this time, because the crops are going to be larger than they have ever been.

"If you will go out into the country about this time you will find stack after stack of grain, and threshing machines everywhere. A much greater acreage has been put into grain this year than ever before, and the crops are better than they were last year. In fact I really believe that some of the grain will be left unthreshed, for lack of threshers.

A BIG FRUIT YIELD.

"The vineyard and orchard crops will be equal if not superior in quality and quantity to those of last season. The yield, owing to the large acreage that will come into bearing this year, will be very much larger than ever before. The packers are buying more fruit this year and are paying more for it.

"That means a good winter for everybody in Fresno county," concluded Mr. Colson, with a smile, as a Chinaman staggered in with a big sack of money on his shoulders.

HE STOLE THE WATCH.

A Colored Man Who Profited by the Russ House Fire.

Shortly after the Russ House was burned an Armenian tailor, whose shop is near the south corner from the hotel, missed a silver watch which had, to the best of his recollection, been taken while the fire was in progress. The Armenian at once informed Policeman Smith of his loss and requested him to keep a sharp lookout for the watch, as it would be identified by the peculiar marks and lettering on the dial, which were of Armenian character. Yesterday morning while Mr. Smith was in the northern part of town, he met a vegetable peddler named W. P. Bowen of whom he asked the time of day. The stolen watch was produced. The policeman recognized it and took it and the peddler before Justice Hogue.

Bowen proved that he had bought the watch from Tom Johnson, a colored man. Bowen was released. Johnson was arrested and taken before Justice Hogue. He pleaded guilty to the charge of stealing the watch from the Armenian. He was fined $40, which he paid.

DRIED FRUIT.

Some Interesting Items About the Market for That Product.

Stocks of new apricots are meeting with some inquiry for shipment, but at low range of prices. For good bleached in sacks some buyers do not name over 8½ cents, and there are few bids over 9½ cents for choice, 10 cents being a quotable extreme more in consonance with sellers' than with buyers' views.

Ordinary sun-dried apricots are receiving less attention, 8 cents being about the current asking figure for a prime article, while 1 and 2 cents less would have to be accepted to effect free sales. One grower in Vacaville is reported to be drying ten tons of apricots per day. Peaches, aside from a few sample offerings, have not yet appeared on the market, and little more than nominal quotations can be given. Asking rates on samples presented are much the same as on apricots, but there is nothing to indicate the probability of any wholesale business being effected, except at lower figures.

To realize promptly on offerings from first hands, it is probable that bleached or evaporated would have to go within range of 7½@9c, as to quantity and quality, and that 5c would be an extreme for sun-dried, these nominal quotations being for unpeeled. Nothing is being said in regard to peeled peaches, but, judging from the slow and unprofitable movement in this class of stock last season, the production of peeled this year will not be heavy, unless early orders should be received at figures affording some margin for profit.

Old dried fruits make a poor showing, either, as to assortment, quantity or quality. Such stocks as are remaining, mainly plums, prunes, grapes, and odds and ends of raisins, are hardly worthy of quotation, special efforts being made to suit the price to the buyer when one puts in an appearance.

NUTS.

Almonds are in light stock, with prices nominally unchanged at 8@11c for softshell of 1888 crop, no new being yet in stock. White walnuts of last year are in good supply and dull and weak at 6@8c.—S. F. Grocer and Country Merchant.

FARLEY GOT LEFT.

One of Fresno's Soldier Boys Misses the Train at San Jose.

Special to THE REPUBLICAN.]

SAN JOSE, August 10.—When the train arrived here conveying Companies C and F of the Fresno contingent of the National Guard, on its way to the encampment at Santa Cruz, H. R. Farley, a member of Company F, also one of the crack type-setters on the FRESNO REPUBLICAN, tried to get out of the car to bid good-bye to a San Jose belle who was waiting on the station platform with a sunny smile on her face and a scarlet parasol in her hand.

He was prevented by the guards from leaving the car, but love which laughs at military regulations nerved him to a deed of daring, and he climbed out of one of the car windows.

Time flies like rumor on such occasions, and after the scarlet parasol had shed its ruddy gleam upon his auburn locks, the train had gone.

Farley took the next train several hours later. On his arrival in camp he will be court-martialed, and will be condemned to do guard duty for four days with a scarlet parasol in lieu of the regulation rifle.

The Sixth Regiment went to the encampment with 308 men, apportioned as follows: Company A of Stockton, 47 men; Company B of Stockton, 48; Company C of Fresno, 52; Company D of Modesto, 42; Company E of Visalia, 38; Company F of Fresno, 50; band, field and staff officers, 29.

RAPID IMPROVEMENT.

Over One Thousand Dwelling-Houses Built Within a Year and a Half.

One by one Fresno is adding substantial and lasting improvements both of a public and private nature. Within the past year and a half we have seen such magnificent structures as the Hughes Hotel, Tombs Hotel, I Street Hotel, Postoffice, City Hall, Hughes block, Temple Bar, Olcese & Garibaldi block, Kutner, Goldstein & Co.'s block, Louis Einstein's block, Edgerly block, Griffith building, Gonzales building, De Long building, Martin block, Donahoo, Emmons & Co.'s building, Emeline Walker building and the First National, Fresno National and Farmer's Bank buildings, the Presbyterian and Adventist's churches, while two fine brick school houses, a Y. M. C. A. building, Chamber of Commerce building, A. F. Baker block, Bernhard & Monaghan, H. C. Warner, Martin Denicke, E. Gilmour, Wm. Helm, Fresno Loan and Savings Bank, John Hannafin, the Southern Pacific Company and other fine brick structures are now under way and in various stages of completion.

In addition to all these improvements, fully one thousand dwelling-houses have been completed and occupied; bonds have been voted and sold to equip a fire department with two splendid steamers, two hose carriages, a hook and ladder truck and patent extension ladders, and in the same manner money has also been raised to properly sewer the town, and proposals are asked now to complete that work.

Many streets have been graded, and the work of paving the principal streets with bituminous rock is now going on.

That Fresno has been for the past eighteen months, and now is, the busiest town of her size west of the Rocky Mountains, there is no gainsaying.

Our people sometimes talk "dull times," but they do not know what real dull times are. If they happen to find themselves without their customary pocketful of money, they jump at the conclusion that Fresno is getting to be a dull town.

Strangers who come here from other sections think just the reverse, and they think right. Fresno is a very live town even at her dullest season.

BEFORE THE JUDGE.

A Batch of Offenders Disposed of by Justice Hogue.

A. G. Leverone was brought before Justice of the Peace Hogue yesterday on charges of disturbing the peace and battery. He pleaded not guilty, and will be tried by a jury at 10 A. M. to-morrow.

Leverone got into a fight the night before in a hotel on G street with G. Nonce. He beat Nonce's face almost to a jelly, and alleges that Nonce drew a knife and attempted to stab him. J. Sarndren and N. Gallo, who were mixed up in the affair, were also charged with disturbing the peace and battery. They were released on $50 bail on each charge.

Leverone had Nonce arrested for disturbing the peace and assault with a deadly weapon. His case has not been set for trial yet, as he is under a doctor's care.

Thomas Gury was fined the costs of Court, $5.60, for disturbing the peace.

Antonio Melendrez and Jose Martinez were held to answer to the Superior Court on a charge of robbing J. S. Williams of some money and of a Royal Arch Mason's Keystone. Their bonds were fixed at $1000 each.

Joseph Ryan and P. Underwood pleaded guilty to a charge of vagrancy. Ryan was sent to jail for six days and Underwood for ten days.

A Wet Winter Predicted.

"We are going to have a wet winter," said an old resident yesterday. "The air is more humid, and there is more dew than there is usually at this time of year. The comparatively cool weather that we have had thus far this month is another favorable indication for an early and a wet season. That means added prosperity for Fresno county."

Sugar in the Gourd.

San Francisco papers have commenced to boom San Diego. It is clear to the casual observer why it is so. Claus Spreckels has recently purchased the Coronado Beach property, hotel and all.

Answer this Question.

Why do so many people we see around us seem to prefer to suffer and be made miserable by indigestion, constipation, dizziness, loss of appetite, coming up of the food, yellow skin, when for 75 cents we will send them Shiloh's System Vitalizer, guaranteed to cure them. Sold by Williams & Son. dawsowf24

FARMERS BANK.

Business Opened Yesterday in the New Building.

RICH AND ELEGANT FITTINGS.

A Vault the Contemplation of Which Will Break the Heart of a Burglar.

From the Daily of Sunday.

The Farmers Bank opened business yesterday in the new building on the east corner of Mariposa and I streets, and a stream of visitors passed in and out during the day. The bank proper is one of the most elegantly fitted up establishments of the kind in the state.

The ceiling is nineteen feet high and is frescoed and gilded in panels in a style and finish not to be seen anywhere else in the state outside of San Francisco. The floor is tiled, and the walls have been stained of a terra cotta tint. The upper arches of the windows are of cathedral stained glass, and the remainder of the panes are of French plate glass.

A THEATRICAL FIRE.

The hearths are not yet completed. They will be covered with majolica of the latest patterns, and the fireplaces will contain asbestos logs heated by gas jets in the winter season.

Polished Spanish cedar is the material used for the woodwork of the doors and windows, while the wainscoting is of Lincrusta Walton and mahogany. Mahogany is also the material of the office fixtures, and the different departments are partitioned with wrought iron lattice-work gilded. Along the top of the counter runs a similar lattice-work which acts as a frame to the heavy French plate-glass, crackled at the lower end, to prevent a person standing outside from seeing checks, etc., that may be on the inside of the counter.

A long, narrow slab of Tennessee marble runs along the bottom of the counter and serves as a baseboard.

THE SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT.

While all the furnishings are rich, stylish and elegant, the money and safe deposit vault is the most substantial and beautiful thing in the bank. The door of the vault is of chilled steel and iron and weighs about two tons. It is opened by two combination time-locks, so that in case one combination should get out of order the other could be used.

The professional burglar will here find a piece of work worthy of his steel. The door is guaranteed dynamite proof, and the most skillful cracksman with the most improved drills and other tools could not make a breach in this door inside of two days' steady work.

The inner side of the door is covered with plate-glass, through which can be seen the time and combination locks and the thick round bars of chilled steel.

TWO MORE BARRIERS.

After this door is opened there is a locked wrought iron gate to be cut through, and after that, another door of wrought iron and chilled steel. The vault is lined with sheet iron, and in a corner of it is a small steel safe which will contain the coin and currency of the bank.

In the same vault are 176 small boxes, 48 of medium size and 24 of large size, for patrons on the safe deposit plan, and several have been already rented.

The bank is one of the finest in the state, so far as its fittings and furnishings are concerned, and it stands as one of the many monuments of enterprise that have made Fresno the most progressive city in the interior.

SOME HISTORY.

The institution was founded seven years ago with a capital of $50,000. Lewis Leach, the present President, was its first President, and W. W. Phillips, its present Vice President and manager, was its cashier. The old building was burned down within a year afterwards, and the bank was removed to the house on Mariposa street, between Front and I streets, from which the institution has just removed. The capital stock has been increased fourfold, having paid in $150,000 from its earnings.

A LAND DECISION.

The Bank of California's Title to Fresno Lands Declared Valid.

In the famous suit of W. S. Chapman against the Bank of California, arising out of the great wheat deals of Isaac Friedlander, twelve or fourteen years ago, Judge Hogo gave judgment for the bank last Friday, and gave judgment of nonsuit in favor of Adam and Joseph D. Grant, who were joined as defendants.

The suit involved about $1,500,000. Most of the land involved in the suit is in Fresno county and is known as the Bank of California Tract. The following is a synopsis of the decision:

This action is brought by the plaintiff for the purpose of redeeming certain lands said to have been conveyed by the plaintiff and one Friedlander to the defendant as security for certain large indebtedness due from the plaintiff and Friedlander from the bank, and for which the bank held the notes of plaintiff and Friedlander to the amount of over $700,000, bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent and payable at different dates.

To secure the payment of the indebtedness, according to the terms and conditions of the notes, the land was conveyed to the bank by deed absolute in form, but intended as a security only for the debt, with a power of sale on default of payment.

From the facts in evidence, I am of the opinion that the deeds of 1870 were absolutely free from any trust whatever, and were executed and received in good faith and in full discharge of all indebtedness between the parties, and conveyed the absolute title to the lands in question to the bank. Nor do the facts of the case show any unfairness or advantage taken on the part of the bank. The settlement was a fair one, for full consideration, sought by the plaintiff and granted by the defendant and carried out in good faith and with full understanding on both sides. I do not think it necessary to make a critical examination of the above body of testimony submitted on the trial.

I think the defendant is entitled to a judgment and decree in its favor, and it is so ordered.

Church Services.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. J. W. Webb. Morning, "Friendship." Night, "Swearing."

METHODIST EPISCOPAL—Corner K and Merced streets, Rev. M. Judy, pastor. Preaching at 11 o'clock. Subject, "Resolving Doubts and Explaining Mysteries." At 8 o'clock P. M. Rev. Mr. Spencer will preach. Young people's meeting at 7:15 P. M. Sunday school at 9:45 A. M.

FIRST BAPTIST—H. G. DeWitt, D.D., pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning subject, "Lessons From the Sheep Fold." Night, "Mile-Stones and How We Pass Them." Seats free. All invited.

ST. JAMES' EPISCOPAL—The Rev. Henry J. Gurr of Merced will officiate. Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday school at 9:45 A. M.

A SOUTHERN SCANDAL.

A Family Broken Up by a Dishonourable Young Man.

A very unfortunate family episode occurred at Laguna on night before last. The actors in the much-to-be-deplored occurrence, the husband and wife at least, are well-known to the writer hereof. W. J. Kessler, the husband, is a well-known and highly respected citizen of Pomona. He is a man of large property, and is regarded as a solid, substantial, reliable citizen, a quiet man and a man of unimpeachable integrity. The Blade is in possession of the full particulars of the unfortunate affair so far as it is at this time possible to obtain.

Short, the Riverside young man who figured as the third party in the disgraceful complication, we do not know. However, he certainly has cause for serious reflection upon the compromising condition in which he is placed. Mr. Kessler returned to Pomona yesterday morning, taking with him his children, to whom he is devotedly attached. Mrs. Kessler followed last night. Short was at Laguna yesterday, so we are informed, seemingly unconscious or careless of the wreck which he had caused in a family which ought to have been a happy and a contented one.—Santa Ana Blade.

THE LABOR MARKET.

Plenty of Laboring Men, but Few Machines Unemployed.

"Laboring men are in good supply so far, and will be until the opening of the season for picking raisins," said Employment Agent Taggart yesterday. "I have requested vineyardists who want men to give us a few days' notice beforehand. While labor for the vineyards will be scarce, because employers wait until the last moment before asking them. They cannot be had in Fresno. The large cities must be drawn upon for this kind of help. I can get men in batches of two or three hundred if the employers will give me notice. Frank Storer is now in San Francisco acting as the agent of this firm, and he can pick up as many men in that city as may be wanted.

"The wages for white men in vineyards are $1.25 a day and board. Chinamen get $1.50 a day and board themselves, but their board does not cost them more than 25 cents a day.

"Cooks, chambermaids, waiters, blacksmiths, horse-shoers and bricklayers are very scarce, but carpenters are in good supply."

JACK THE PEEPER.

A Crank Who Tickles the Feet of Sleeping Women

AND JUMPS THROUGH WINDOWS.

Brought Down by a Bullet From a Policeman's Revolver—He is Captured.

A telegram published in the Post last night announced that the residents of Elizabeth, N. J., are greatly excited over the actions of a mysterious "Jack the Peeper," who within the past four months has broken into thirty-five houses. He always visits the bedrooms occupied by women and he is believed to be a monomaniac on the subject of gazing at their charms, it being apparent that robbery is not his object, as he never steals anything.

JACK THE PEEPER.

It is not improbable that "Jack the Peeper" is the same crank who a few years ago operated quite extensively in the Mission and South San Francisco, and caused the female residents of those sections of the city no small amount of anxiety and annoyance. Like the New Jersey "Peeping Tom," he never stole anything, and it was several months before the police managed to effect his capture.

He would pry open the window of a house in some lonely locality and then make his way to the bedroom occupied by the women. His next move was to find a towel or handkerchief and tie it over his face, so that nothing but his eyes were exposed. He was then ready for his mischievous work. He would cautiously raise the bedclothes, tickle the feet of the sleeper, and when she awoke with a scream he would jump through the open window and disappear.

HE WOULD NOT STEAL THE TOWEL.

He was always particular to drop the towel or handkerchief in the yard, and in only one instance did he carry off his improvised mask. On that occasion he did not have a chance to drop the towel, as the husband fired a shot at him when he was escaping through the window. A special detail of policemen was engaged several weeks searching for the "Foot Tickler," as he was styled, but no trace of him could be found. Scarcely a day passed but that complaint was lodged at the central station about the "Foot Tickler," but he was as elusive as "Jack the Ripper," who is now bothering the London police. He was finally captured, and in trying to escape he was shot by Policeman Jack Clifford.

Clifford was standing on the corner of Twenty-third and Shotwell streets about 2 o'clock one morning, when he saw a man jump through the window of a house a few doors away. Clifford called on him to stop, but instead of obeying he ran up Shotwell street in the direction of Twenty-fourth. The policeman gave chase and threatened to shoot unless the fugitive came to a halt. The threat did not have the least effect, and the fleeing man turned down Twenty-fourth street and went into Folsom street. He was gaining on Clifford, who then drew his revolver and fired a shot in the air, hoping that it might frighten him. He still continued running, and the second shot brought him down. The bullet struck him in the back and passed through one of his lungs, producing a wound which was at first thought fatal. The wounded man was removed to the Receiving Hospital, and he stubbornly refused to give any name. A few hours afterwards he was identified by a Post reporter as a conductor named Judge, who was employed on the Folsom street-car line. An investigation followed, and it was learned that Judge was the mysterious "foot tickler" who had so long evaded arrest. When he recovered the matter was brought to the attention of the Grand Jury, and he would have been indicted had he not promised to leave the state. A few weeks later he was released from custody and disappeared.—S. F. Post.

Oh, What a Cough.

Will you heed the warning. The signal perhaps of the sure approach of that more terrible disease, consumption. Ask yourselves if you can afford for the sake of saving 50 cents to run the risk and do nothing for it. We know from experience that Shiloh's Cure will cure your cough. It never fails. This explains why more than a million bottles were sold the past year. It cures croup and whooping cough at once. Mothers, do not be without it. For lame back, side or chest use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Sold by Williams & Son. m3dawsow

The Stockton Torrid Belt.

All through the interior of the state there was consolation in singing of "Greenland's Icy Mountains" which are said to be 6000 feet thick with solid ice.—Stockton Mail.

The "White" is the King of sewing machines; over 700,000 now in use. For sale at Long Bros.' Bazaar. Buy no other. je13tf

CHISHOLM & JONES,

Clothiers.

The increasing popularity and demand for our styles and make of Clothing demonstrates the intelligent appreciation of their merits. They are nowhere slighted, but are as near perfect as skill, material, patient care and the most improved machinery can make them. Employing the best mechanics money can induce, our friends can rely that their excellency and high standard will be fully maintained, regardless of cost.

INTEGRITY

Is the Vital Spark of

Commercial -:- Life!

At our counters the rich can buy as low as the poor, and the child as safely as the adult.

ANOTHER MARKED FEATURE OF THIS HOUSE

....IS ITS....

IRON RULE

.....OF.....

Cash Before Delivery Every Time.

To make the most of a sale—to get all the profit possible out of a patron, and charge it—is not our mode of doing business. We listen to no music save the metallic ring of the

Almighty Dollar!

And it is on this basis alone we can expect to offer any inducements to cash trade.

OUR STOCK OF

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING,

Straw and Felt Hats,

Gents' Furnishing Goods, Etc.,

IS VERY COMPLETE,

Together with the largest and best assorted line of Foreign and Domestic Cloths, which we make up to order in elegance that cannot be surpassed on the coast.

Bargains. Bargains.

......N......

Buggies and Wagons!

Have Received Two Carloads of the Celebrated

BAIN WAGONS!

The Best ever brought to this coast, and

THE HIRAM W. DAVIS BUGGIES

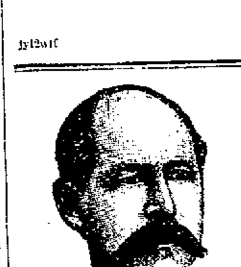
The Best Buggy for the price in the market.

Don't buy until you have seen these vehicles. They will be sold at **UNUSUALLY LOW CASH PRICES.**

A. F. BAKER,

1926 Mariposa St.

jy12w1f



W. L. DOUGLAS' $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.

Best in the world. Examine his

$5.00 GENUINE HAND-SEWED SHOE.
$4.00 HAND-SEWED WELT SHOE.
$3.50 POLICE AND FARMERS' SHOE.
$2.50 EXTRA VALUE CALF SHOE.
$2.25 WORKINGMAN'S SHOE.
$2.00 GOOD-WEAR SHOE.
$2.00 and $1.75 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES.
All made in Congress, Button and Lace.

W. L. DOUGLAS' $2.00 and $3.00 SHOE FOR LADIES.

BEST MATERIAL. BEST STYLE. BEST FITTING.

W. L. DOUGLAS' $3.00 SHOE, shown in cut below, is made of fine Calf, on lasts modelled for the foot; smooth inside as hand-sewed shoes, and no tacks or wax thread to hurt the feet. EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

CAUTION W. L. DOUGLAS' name and the price are stamped on the bottom of all Shoes advertised by him before leaving his factory; this protects the wearers against high prices and inferior goods. If your dealer offers you shoes without W. L. DOUGLAS' name and price stamped on them, and says they are his shoes, or just as good, do not be deceived thereby. Dealers make more profit on unknown shoes that are not warranted by anybody; therefore do not be induced to buy shoes that have no reputation. Buy only those that have W. L. DOUGLAS' name and the price stamped on the bottom, and you are sure to get full value for your money. Thousands of dollars are saved annually in this country by the wearers of W. L. DOUGLAS' SHOES.

W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON.

—FOR SALE BY—

Kutner, Goldstein & Co.,

FRESNO, CAL.

jy31d&wm5

THE CURTIS FRUIT COMPANY

—OF—

Oleander, Washington Colony,

Will Do a General

Fruit and Raisin Packing Business

THE COMING SEASON.

CASH PAID FOR FRUIT AND RAISINS.

a9tf

ATTENTION, PUBLIC!

WE ARE STILL ON DECK AND READY TO

Insure Your Grain, Buildings, Merchandise,

Or other Insurable Property,

SELL YOUR LAND for you, LOAN YOU MONEY, or Sell Grain Bags at Bottom Figures. Call and see us at our office on

North J Street, near Mariposa,

Or Address P. O. BOX 388, FRESNO, CAL.

Faithfully Yours, **TADLOCK & SHEPHERD.**

my31tf

PULLMAN

Tourist Car

EXCURSIONS.

SELECT EXCURSIONS, VIA ATLANTIC & Pacific Railroad (Santa Fe Route), under management of salaried railroad employes.

LEAVE FRESNO

Every Thursday

TO ALL EASTERN POINTS.

Berths furnished through to Chicago.
Rates same as from San Francisco.
Baggage checked through to destination.

L. E. WALKER, Agent,

No. 112 South J St., opp. Grand Central Hotel.
a28wtf

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

Good real estate, paying two per cent per month, and mining property, near Leadville, Colorado, will be exchanged for California property. The mines consist of a patented placer of nineteen acres in Summit county, one in Chaffee county and the other in Lake county. For further information apply to

FRESNO INVESTMENT COMPANY,

jy12wtf Corner I and Mariposa St., Fresno.

Summons.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of Fresno, State of California.

B. F. Musick, plaintiff, vs. James C. Bailey, defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court, in and for the County of Fresno, State of California, and the complaint filed in the office of the Clerk of said County.

The People of the State of California send greeting to JAMES C. BAILEY, defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff, in the Superior Court, in and for the County of Fresno, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the day of service on you of this Summons, if served within this County, or if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain a decree of this court that the north half of section 16, in township 14 south, range 18 east, Mount Diablo base and meridian, is cultivable, and that plaintiff is an actual settler thereon. That the application and affidavits of defendant to purchase said land are false. That the averments of plaintiff's application and affidavit to purchase said land are true, and that plaintiff is entitled to purchase the same as agricultural land, and that defendant has no right to purchase the said land in any manner whatever, and also judgment for costs of this suit.

For further particulars you are referred to the complaint on file herein, a copy of which is served herewith.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the Superior Court, in and for the County of Fresno, State of California, this 10th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine.

(SEAL.) Endorsed: A. C. WILLIAMS, Clerk.

Holmes & Farley and G. A. Nourse, Attorneys for plaintiff. a19w10

LAND NOTICE.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, STOCKTON, Cal., May 1, 1889.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN compliance with the provisions of the act of congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the states of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington territory," ROBERT C. THOM, of Kings River, county of Fresno, state of California, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement, No. 500, for the purchase of the S ½ of NW ¼, SW ¼ of NE ¼ and NW ¼ of SE ¼ of section No. 20, in township No. 9 south, range No. 25 east, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Stockton, Cal., on Thursday, the 18th day of July, 1889, at 9 a. m.

He names as witnesses: John A. Bacon of Big Dry Creek, Fresno county; James W. Thompson of Toll House, Fresno county; John M. Stephenson of Toll House, Fresno county; Wm. T. Davis of Sanger, Fresno county.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 18th day of July, 1889. GEO. A. McKENZIE, Register. my3t10

Delinquent Notice.

I-STREET IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, location of principal place of business, Fresno City, Fresno County, State of California.

NOTICE.—There is delinquent upon the following described stock, on account of an assessment levied on the 4th day of April, 1889, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

Name.	No. Certificate.	No. Shares.	Amounts.
J. L. Tait	18	10	$1,000 00
D. G. Dix	8	1	100 00
A. W. Razey	27	1	100 00

And in accordance with law and an order of the Board of Directors, made on the 4th day of April 1889, so many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary will be sold at the office of the corporation, situated on the southwest corner of Mariposa and I streets, City and County of Fresno, State of California, on the 1st day of July, 1889, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, to pay delinquent assessments thereon, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

J. W. CONGER, Secretary.

Office corner of I and Mariposa streets, Fresno City, Cal.

Dated June 10, 1889. je1td

Grand Central Market.

J St., opp. Expositor Office, FRESNO,

BAIRD BROS., - - PRIETO S

The Public will always find at this Market the Choicest

Beef, Pork and Mutton

—AND—

Domestic and Imported Sausages, Ham, Bacon, Lard and Spiced Meats,

And Everything usually kept in a First-Class Market.

We solicit a share of the public patronage and shall endeavor to merit the same by a strict attention to business. je10

A NEW AND SHORT

STAGE ROUTE

......TO......

Fish Camp, Pine City, Mt. Raymond, Mariposa Big Trees and Wowana.

STAGE WILL LEAVE RAYMOND EVERY Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Leave Fish Camp Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, connecting with the train same day. Parties desiring to visit above points will find this a short and easy route. Conveyance or saddle-horses will be furnished at Fish Camp to go to the above points.

a16tf A. PHILP.

Notice.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC that I, J. H. McDonald, late of Boston, Mass., have bought a one-half interest in the horseshoeing business formerly carried on by J. W. Cole, at 2225 Fresno street, where special care will be given to interfering, overreaching and stumbling. Horses having corns or quarter cracks will be carefully shod. As I have had long experience in this line, having learned my trade with one of the best horseshoers in the state of Massachusetts, I am ready to do what I say.

jy20m1 J. H. McDONALD.

J. C. Herrington,

(Olcese & Garibaldi Building)

MARIPOSA ST., - - FRESNO, CAL.

HARNESS MAKER.

Saddles, Harness, Robes and Whips,

And all kinds of Saddlery Hardware.

I have the best Carriage Trimmer in the county. I am also agent for the celebrated Sweeney Collars. ie-10-1f

The Fresno Republican

ISSUED
EVERY FRIDAY AFTERNOON
—AT—
J. W. SHORT. J. W. SHANKLIN.
Editors and Publishers.

James Ware of Madera is spending a few days in the city.

Orrin Sharp came down from Madera on business last night.

Seventeen Chinese grape pickers came in on last evening's train.

Mrs. W. W. Phillips is home again from a visit to Santa Cruz.

Dr. and Mrs. A. J. Pedlar returned from Stockton last evening.

B. Biennenfield went to San Francisco last Sunday for a vacation of two or three weeks.

Editor McClure, of the Madera Mercury, came to this city last evening to see that handsome girl.

Miss Rose Beckwith is the guest of friends in Los Angeles. She will be absent a month or more.

W. H. Studley left on the morning train for Coulterville, for a visit of several weeks to friends and relatives.

Miss Susie White, who has been ill for several weeks, has gone to Adams Springs, Lake county, to recuperate.

J. W. Dumas and W. D. Crichton returned last Saturday evening from a business trip of two months on the coast.

The jury in the case of the people against William Levinson, charged with vagrancy, yesterday rendered a verdict of not guilty.

The Y. M. C. A. are removing to their new building on I street, near Merced. Their new gymnasium is on its way here from Providence, R. I.

Miss Graham started for her home in Texas last Sunday. She has been visiting friends in this city and in San Francisco for the past two months.

Lester E. Walker, local agent of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad, left on the express last evening on a business trip in Tulare and Kern counties.

Miss Mamie Thorne went to Hanford last evening on a visit to her aunt, Mrs. Dr. Davidson. Miss Thorne will also visit in Visalia before her return.

S. J. Hinds returned yesterday from Stockton, where he has been for the past few days in attendance upon his sick daughter. He reports the patient as convalescing.

E. F. Bernhart and family returned last evening from Pacific Grove, where Mrs. Bernhart and children have spent two or three months and Mr. Bernhart the past month.

The trial of Fred L. Shaw, charged with obtaining money under false pretenses from Miss Ella McGiary, was yesterday set for trial by Judge Harris for September 16th, at 2 P. M.

A. Sachsl [illegible] member of the firm of J. L. Lewison & Co., writes THE REPUBLICAN that he will be home on or before the 1st day of September. He is visiting his old home in Germany.

Henry Tupper, who is spending a few weeks at Monterey, sustained quite a severe scalp wound while diving in the Del Monte swimming baths a day or two since. The wound was painful, but not serious.

In the case of W. H. Widmer against L. A. Colwell and her husband, G. E. Colwell, to foreclose a mechanic's lien, judgment was yesterday ordered for the plaintiff, by Judge Harris, in the sum of $285.13, and for costs of suit.

J. O. Laughlin, who stole his friend's boots and a sum of money while sleeping with him in an alley in Chinatown, a little over a week ago, pleaded guilty to the charge of grand larceny before Judge Harris yesterday. Sentence will be passed this morning.

W. R. Thomas says, in a private letter, that he is getting tired of Sedalia, Mo., and that he is much perplexed about how to put in the next two months, if he stays to attend the conclave of the Knights Templar next October. Mr. Thomas need not worry; his complaint is but an excuse to get back into God's own country soon, without saying that he is dying to.

J. Ed Williams has returned from San Francisco. While absent he secured the agency for the Gainewell fire alarm system. He intends to put in three boxes, one each at the Grand Central hotel, the Hughes hotel and the engine-house as an advertisement of the alleged superiority of the system. He expects to have everything in working order in a few days.

THE NATIVE SONS.

They Have Removed Into Their Elegantly Furnished Quarters.

The Native Sons have moved into their new parlor in the third story of the Farmers' Bank building, on the corner of Mariposa and I streets. The room is one of the largest in the building, and is handsomely furnished. The floor is covered with a heavy light-colored Brussels carpet, and there are half a dozen or more each of red plush sofas, rocking-chairs and a half-dozen cane reclining chairs. A large piano also adorns a part of the room.

There are also several handsome and interesting pictures suspended from the wall, which were in keeping with the value of the other furniture, making the parlor a most inviting place. The members of Fresno Parlor, No. 25, N. S. G. W., will meet in their new quarters for the first time next Thursday evening, after which all members in good standing will be given keys so that they may enter at any time they may have the opportunity of so doing.

Ex-Marshal Bartlett Dying.

Ex-City Marshal Bartlett, who is now in the asylum for the insane at Stockton, is reported to be rapidly growing worse. Last Saturday a gentleman from this city called to see him, but upon being told by the doorkeeper how greatly emaciated the patient had recently become, he withdrew.

The doorkeeper continued and said: "Mr. Bartlett is a mere skeleton. We had to shave his face and his head in order to keep him from pulling out his hair, and for some time past he has been kept in a strait-jacket so as to prevent him from tearing his clothes and his bedding to pieces. He recognizes no one; not even a relative will be allowed to make him a visit. He will probably live but a few weeks at the farthest."

Talking California.

A gentleman writing from Nanticoke, Pa., for a few sample copies of THE REPUBLICAN for himself and friends, closes his letter in this manner: "I have been reading a little of the prosperity of your county, articles copied from THE REPUBLICAN, and if you can furnish me with some reading matter direct, I will be much pleased, as I may make a change of location in the near future. There are many people in this locality who are talking California very strong." The papers were sent.

A Wedding Anniversary.

A very pleasant occasion was the fourth anniversary of the wedding of Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Newton, which was celebrated at the residence of Captain S. D. Miner, brother of Mrs. Newton.

The gathering was made very enjoyable by the presence of the aged mother, 82 years old, of Mr. Miner and Mrs. Newton, who seemed to renew her youth in the enjoyment of her children and grandchildren. Mr. and Mrs. Newton were the recipients of quite a number of beautiful presents, and after a pleasant day spent in reminiscences and feasting the parties separated, wishing the celebrating couple many returns of the happy occasion.

BIG RAISINS.

Notes of a Trip to Ball's Fine Vineyard.

A CROP IN THIRTY MONTHS.

Clusters of Grapes that Grow on the Ground Like Squashes. Without Irrigation.

From the Daily of Tuesday.

Frank H. Ball, the scientific viticulturist whose orchard and vineyard are just on the edge of town, has already begun the work of picking his raisin grapes, with a small force of men. Next Monday he will put on the full complement, and he expects to show the finest lot of raisins that have ever been seen in this county.

A REPUBLICAN reporter visited Mr. Ball's place yesterday and carefully inspected the crop. The yield of Muscat raisins (Dehesa Clusters) will be very large, both on the new and the old vines. His farm contains 117 acres, of which 59 are in old raisin grapes and 93½ acres in new vines. In the 59 acres of matured vines four acres are waste, by reason of roads, and from these 55 acres net Mr. Ball harvested 101 tons of raisins last year, realizing $135 an acre net, or $7425 on the crop.

BEARING IN TWO AND A HALF YEARS.

The vines are set in a rich, dark, loose loam the dust of which is as fine as flour and equally free from gritty particles.

The young vineyard, which is now in bearing, was planted only eighteen months ago from one year old rooted cuttings.

The grapes on these vines are large and as sweet as sugar and the yield is remarkable considering the youth of these vines. One of the stalks by actual measurement was 4½ inches in diameter. The vines are planted ten feet by ten each way and wooden trays bearing the big bunches of the luscious Muscats bask in the sun in the rows between the vines. The pickings from three vines of these youngsters fill one of the ordinary raisin trays. All the vines are pruned very close to the ground, the top of the trunk coming not more than three or four inches above the surface of the earth which is sheltered from the burning rays of the sun (103 in the shade yesterday) by the dense foliage.

GROWING LIKE SQUASHES.

The ripening bunches lie on the ground, and herein lies one of the explanations for the large size of the berry. On lifting some of these bunches, it was found that the canes could not support their weight. Above these big grapes, some of which are as large as walnuts, are the bunches of the second crop which will ripen next November. The season will be too late to dry these for raisins, and they will have to be sold as raisin grapes.

This being the first year of bearing, there are not very many bunches to the vine, but the berries are very large, as before stated. These young vines have not had a drop of water since the rooted cuttings were planted, except that which fell as rain.

The older vineyard was planted five years ago last February. For the first two years they were irrigated, but they have not had any water except the rains for the past three years.

OVER TWO TONS OF RAISINS.

On this 55 acres it has been estimated that 130 tons of raisins will be produced this season, an average of over two and one-third tons to the acre. Owing to their large size and sweetness, they will bring the highest price in the market. A prominent feature of excellence in this crop is the uniformity in size of the berries on the same bunch, no small grapes being seen to mar the perfection of the layers.

SOME BIG PEACHES.

Mr. Ball has the remainder of his land in peaches, pears, White Adriatic figs, alfalfa and Egyptian corn. He has sold his peach and pear crop on the trees to some Chinamen, and when the reporter called yesterday he found a gang of Chinamen sitting in the shade, packing the dried peaches and halving and pitting the green ones preparatory to drying them. Seventy-two of these peaches were found to weigh forty-four pounds. Mr. Ball sent to San Francisco last year twenty-four peaches that weighed eighteen pounds.

He intends to dig up his peach and pear trees and replace them with raisin vines, as the trees give him too much trouble fighting the scale and the other ills that soft fruit is heir to. Besides that Mr. Ball has found that there is a better market for and more profit in raisins and dried figs. He is now drying his crop of White Adriatic figs and is making an excellent pack of them.

The barns on this well-kept ranch are full of alfalfa. A tall whitewashed fence gives evidence that fresh eggs and broilers are also among the home raised luxuries.

A STRAY TEN DOLLARS.

The Finder and His Employer Go Into Court About It.

Last Saturday morning Robert Erwin, the street cleaner, and a young man named Richard Terrell, whom he had in his employ, were working near the corner of J and Mariposa street. Terrell, in shoveling one of the piles of dirt into the wagon, found some coin, amounting in all to $10. Erwin, who was immediately informed of the discovery, demanded the coin, saying that he was responsible for the acts of his employes while they were at work, and that the money, as a matter of right, belonged to him.

Young Terrell handed over the money but was afterwards told by Mr. Erwin that he would advertise the find in the morning paper, and if no one called for the money after it had been advertised for a few days he would divide the money, each taking $5. Terrell agreed to this, but later in the day it seems he began thinking the matter over, how he might as well have $10 in place of $5, taking it for granted that the money would not be called for, and finally had Justice Wolcott issue a warrant for Erwin's arrest on a charge of grand larceny.

Erwin appeared in Court yesterday and entered a plea of not guilty. His case will be tried some time this week.

Erwin says that not long ago one of his hired men broke a large pane of glass in the front of a business house on Mariposa street and that he had to foot the bill. He thinks that if he is held responsible for his men's acts in one case he should be so held in the other.

A LEAP FOR LIFE.

Joe Van Tassell Will Leap From the Height of a Mile.

The people of Fresno will be treated to a thrilling spectacle next Sunday, at the race-track; that is, such of them as will be in the grand stand. Park A. Van Tassell and Joe Van Tassell, the world-renowned aeronauts and parachute-jumpers, have arrived from Santa Monica, where Joe astonished the migratory natives of that seaside resort by jumping from the balloon from a height of 8000 feet and safely descending by the aid of a parachute.

At 3 o'clock next Sunday afternoon Joe Van Tassell will jump from the balloon after it reaches an altitude of over a mile. There is something indescribably fascinating in watching a balloon go up until it becomes of no larger apparent size than a fly speck, and to see the daring aeronaut jump off the swinging bar and fall toward the earth with a rush.

Park Van Tassell, Joe's brother, was one of the first to adopt the parachute jump, and he has made a brilliant success wherever he has appeared. Ten thousand people witnessed Joe's jump at Santa Monica recently.

Next Sunday Joe will endeavor to jump from the height of a mile or more and land again within the race-track inclosure. The affair will be advertised in Selma, Sanger, Fowler, Modesto, Kingsburg, Merced and Visalia, and it is expected that a large contingent of sightseers from those towns will attend.

THE VINE DISEASE.

A Correspondent Who Believes That Alkali Is the Cause.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN: There seems to be an idea prevailing in some quarters that the Los Angeles vine disease is invading some of the vineyards in this county. It may be well to look a little more closely in the matter before setting it down as a settled fact that there is a disease of any kind infesting our vineyards.

For the past few years there have appeared spots in many of our vineyards where alkali was abundant, and no one thought of any other cause. But, since so many vines have been destroyed in the southern part of the state, and as our vineyards have grown older and become more extensive, some seem to have jumped at a conclusion that it must be something more.

Professor Hilgard, in answer to an inquiry sent him last winter by the Oleander Horticultural Society, stated that there was not sufficient alkali in this part of the valley to injure the growth of vines or trees to any extent. This is the gist of his opinion, made from an analysis of some soil and hardpan impregnated badly with alkali, sent from here.

I think if Prof. Hilgard would look at some of the vineyards here at present he would change his mind. More of those burned spots have shown up this year than heretofore and the vineyardists are watching them more closely than ever before. Those with whom I have talked will think they are caused entirely by alkali where the soil is heavy and hard-pan near the surface, and now the question arises in what way does the alkali afflict the vines? As near as I can get at by watching the progress of the blight is that when the earth becomes heated and the water raises from below a gas is thrown off that burns the leaves very soon to a crisp and sometimes blacken the vine or causes it to spot. I do not think any great amount of alkali is conducted through the sap, for the reason that during the early part of the season the vines seem vigorous and where they have not been repeatedly burnt seem healthy up to the hot season.

All the water that comes to the surface from sub-irrigation and finds lodgment in our basins that are becoming numerous, is strongly impregnated with alkali, and when the weather is hot, throws off a steaming suffocating stench not unlike boiling lye or soap, and at times this becomes almost unbearable to anyone passing through it.

I have noticed the same disagreeable odor rising from the ground among vines in these burnt spots, and I am almost convinced that this gas or steam coming up through the heated earth burns the vines and trees and causes the damage, and not any epidemic or contagious disease likely to spread promiscuously over our vineyards.

I hope this matter will be thoroughly investigated by practical method and not by theoretical diagnosis inside of some laboratory. J. H. HARDING.

WIFE BEATING.

Robert Worthy, Formerly of Fresno, Attempts to Murder His Wife.

Mrs. Sarah Worthy was badly beaten yesterday about noon by her husband, Robert Worthy, at the house of a neighbor, Mr. Blondell. The parties reside in Coombsville.

Sheriff McKenzie heard of the affair last evening, upon his return home from Berryessa. He immediately inquired of the township officers in regard to the matter, but none had heard of it. Finally a boy was found who knew of the affair and furnished the Sheriff with the reported particulars. He and Under Sheriff Brownlee immediately drove out to the home of Mr. Blondell, where Mrs. Worthy still remained. She stated that she desired to prosecute her husband for the assault, and the officers proceeded to the Worthy house and placed Mr. Worthy under arrest, he offering no resistance. He was brought to town and placed in jail.

Outside parties state that Mrs. Worthy is insanely jealous of her husband, and from this fact the quarrel started. Words were exchanged, when Worthy suddenly picked up a case-knife and attempted to stab his wife in the throat with it. The knife, after going through her outer garment, broke off at the handle, and Mrs. Worthy was uninjured. Worthy then picked up a large lamp nearly filled with coal oil, and beat his wife over the head with it several times. He then took the rocker from a chair and struck her several times with it. Three quite severe, though not dangerous wounds, were made on Mrs. Worthy's head. A physician was summoned and the hurts dressed.

The Sheriff secured the case-knife and bloody clothing of Mrs. Worthy as evidence of the crime. The charge against Worthy is that of assault with a deadly weapon.

To a Register reporter this morning Worthy said he desired to make a statement and spoke substantially as follows: "My wife and I have been at outs for some time and had agreed to separate, and she took up her abode at the house of Mr. Blondell. I yesterday went down to see her in regard to the disposition of the property. She called me vile names and I became excited and don't know what I did do. I do not remember hurting her. She is addicted to drink and is of a very jealous disposition. She has accused me of intimacy with other women, and has nagged the life out of me. For this reason we left Fresno, I thinking she would be more contented here. The deed to the Coombsville property was in my name, but she homesteaded it a few days ago. She handled the family purse, and never allowed me more than fifty cents at any one time. She was very jealous, and kept a field glass with which she continually watched me while I was at work in the field. I could hear these indignities no longer, and we agreed to separate. My wife was convicted of criminal libel in Fresno and was indicted by the San Francisco Grand Jury for the same offense, but escaped. I am 58 years of age, and my wife is a little older. She has considerable property. We have been in Napa only ten months and have been married seventeen years. I am very sorry the row occurred, but I could stand her continual nagging no longer. I would rather be dead than live the last few years of my life over again."

Parties conversant with the family's affairs say that Mrs. Worthy has some property and that the husband has been scheming to get part of it.—Napa Register.

Mrs. J. G. Johnston leaves on this morning's overland train for Santa Cruz. She will be absent until October 1st.

J. M. Shannon arrived last evening from Alameda. He is accompanied by his granddaughter, Miss Jennie Ashman.

J. P. Vincent will leave to-day for Pacific Grove on a short visit to his family, who are spending the summer at that charming retreat.

TORN BY A SOW.

Terrible Laceration of a Six-Year-Old Boy.

CLARENCE GATES' FORTITUDE.

It Required Twenty Stitches and Three Hours Work to Dress His Wounds.

From the Daily of Tuesday.

Clarence, the 6-year old son of Willett Gates, went swimming yesterday with some other boys of his own age in a ditch near the cemetery. After their bath they ran up and down the bank naked and laughing and shouting with exhileration of spirits.

Their antics frightened a little pig belonging to the litter of a sow in a pen close by. The little pig ran against a stump and squealed.

AN INFURIATED BRUTE.

This infuriated the old sow. She jumped out of the pen and rushed upon Clarence, tearing his naked body with her sharp tushes.

The child fell covered with blood, and strange to relate, the sow, apparently satisfied with the punishment she had inflicted on the supposed disturber of her litter, jumped back into the pen.

Mrs. Brown, who lives in the vicinity, attracted by the screams of the other boys, ran to the spot and took the bleeding boy in her arms.

AN ARTERY LACERATED.

The blood was spurting in spasmodic jets from the lacerated brachial artery, and Mrs. Brown, with rare presence of mind, stopped the hemorrhage by compressing the artery with her fingers until the arrival of Dr. Yancey, who had been sent for.

The Doctor found the boy in a fearful condition. His biceps and forearm were lacerated. A clean cut six inches long had been made in the pelvis, the psoas muscle had been pulled out of its sheath, and there were other gashes all over the trunk.

TWENTY STITCHES.

The Doctor cauterized the wounds with carbolic acid in order to counteract the virus from the sow's saliva, and gathered the edges of the wounds together with twenty stitches and a large quantity of adhesive plaster. He also ligated the brachial artery.

The little fellow endured the torture of the stitching and dressing, which occupied three hours, like a hero. Although very weak from loss of blood, the patient has a fair chance of recovery.

THE CITY TRUSTERS.

Opening of the Bids for Laying Sewers.

The Board met at the usual hour, Trustees Clark, Toombs, Cole, Pedlar and Albin, City Clerk Dennett and City Attorney Merriam being present.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

A large number of people were in attendance, most of them interested directly or indirectly in the awarding of contracts for sewer work and sewer pipe.

Trustee Clark explained that the committee had decided that the sum of $50,000 would be necessary to fully equip the department, but that that sum could not be raised by direct taxation, and that but a certain sum only could be raised, and that the minutes should be corrected accordingly. He said the committee had decided that not more than $25,000 could be so raised, and if more was absolutely necessary, it must be raised by issuing bonds. The minutes were corrected accordingly.

A petition was presented by Samuel Rhodes, asking permission to sell liquor on the corner of E and Mono streets. It was tabled for one week under the ordinance.

A petition was presented asking permission to erect a corrugated iron building. As an ordinance was recently passed forbidding the erection of such buildings within the fire limits, the petition was not considered.

Superintendent of Streets Cummings presented a report calling attention to ordinances 1608 and 1609, one of which provides that horses shall not be hitched to awning posts, and the other that horses shall not be left unhitched. The ordinance was referred to the City Marshal, with instructions to hold in abeyance until further orders.

A communication from the Board of Education was read, stating that the state had allowed Fresno county, for school purposes, the sum of $17,500. That the sum of $18,855 would be required for salaries, $1350 for janitors, $2000 for fencing and improvements, and $1000 for incidentals, making a total of $26,205. The Board of Education recommended that the sum of $3000 be added to the sum set aside by the state. The sum of $7000 is on hand from last year. The report was received and placed on file.

The report of the City Poundmaster was read, reciting that he had destroyed 51 dogs, 10 had been redeemed and 3 sold.

A gentleman asked how many bids were in for sewer work. The Clerk replied, "Ten." The gentleman said that only nine were in at 5 o'clock, the hour specified for closing, and he wished the matter explained. Trustee Clark stated that the bid had been presented to him by the express agent at 2 o'clock, but that he had not had time to bring it in. Considerable discussion ensued concerning the matter, when it was discovered that the letter was addressed to the City Trustees, and was received by one of them within the time mentioned in the specifications. The City Attorney decided that the bid could be legally received.

The bids for sewer construction and for furnishing sewer pipe were then opened.

The San Jose Improvement Company's bid for constructing sewer work as per plans and specifications (no pipe to be furnished): For laying 24-inch pipe, per lineal foot, 20 cents; 18-inch pipe, $1; 16-inch pipe, 90 cents; 14-inch pipe, 90 cents; 12-inch pipe, 60 cents; 10-inch pipe, 50 cents; 8-inch pipe, 45 cents; 6-inch pipe, 37 cents; concrete, per cubic foot, 27 cents; timber, $27 per thousand; manholes, $60; inspection holes, $24; flush tanks, $80. The bid was accompanied by a check for $5000.

Alexander McBean, for constructing as per plans and specifications: 24-inch pipe, 92 cents; 18-inch 86 cents; 16-inch, 95 cents; 14-inch, 60 cents; 12-inch, 65 cents; 10-inch, 60 cents; 8-inch, 30 cents; 6-inch, 28½ cents; concrete, per cubic foot, 30 cents; timber, per M, $28; manholes, complete, $52; inspection holes, $7; flushing tanks, $80; accompanied by a bid for furnishing pipe, as follows: "We agree to furnish all necessary material, pipe and labor, for $93,000. This includes everything except such concrete and lumber as may be ordered by the City Engineer. Such concrete will be furnished for 30 cents per lineal foot; timber, $25 per M." Accompanied by a bond for $10,000.

W. J. Schmidt offered to construct sewers as per specifications: Twenty-four-inch pipe, per lineal foot, 99 cents; 18-inch, $1.21½; 16-inch, $1.35; 14-inch, 90 cents; 12-inch, 50 cents; 10 inch, 51 cents; 8-inch, 39 cents; 6-inch, 30 cents; concrete, per lineal foot, 59 cents; timber, $35 per M; manholes, $60; inspection holes, $12.50; flushing tanks, $75; bid accompanied by a bond of $7000.

John K. Carpenter's bid was not accompanied by certified bond, and was accordingly rejected.

Joseph Spinney bid for construction: 24-inch pipe, 97½ cents, except last mile, which is 90 cents; 18-inch, 96 cents; 16-inch, $1.25; 14-inch, 98 cents; 12-inch, 50 cents, except 960 feet in alleys, which will be $1.00; 10-inch, $1.55; 8-inch, 46 cents; 6-inch, 27 cents, except that on Mariposa street and in Chinatown, amounting to 3200 feet, which will be 50 cents; concrete, 50 cents; timber, $28 per M; manholes, $70; inspection holes, $15; flushing tanks, $80. Bids as a whole or as much as city builds, or not at all, $50,197. Accompanied by a check for $5,020.

San Bernardino Artificial Stone and Improvement Company: 24-inch pipes, $1.49; 18-inch, $1.50; 16-inch, $1.20; 14-inch, $1; 12-inch, 70 cents; 10-inch, 59 cents; 8-inch, 19 cents; 6-inch, 39 cents; concrete, 40 cents; timber per M, $30; manholes, $59; inspection holes, $10; flush tanks, $99.

C. D. Vincent bid: 24-inch pipe, 88 cents; 18-inch, 90 cents; 16-inch, 90 cents; 14-inch, 65 cents; 12-inch, 70 cents; 10-inch, 60 cents; 8-inch 35 cents; 6-inch, 28 cents; concrete, 25 cents; timber per M, $21; manholes, $50; inspection holes, $7; flushing tanks, $75. Bond for $5000.

All of the foregoing bids were for construction only. For furnishing sewer pipe, N. Clark & Sons bid: 24-inch pipe, Y's and connections, $1.74; 18-inch, 95 cents; 16-inch, $1.50; 14-inch, $1.00; 12-inch, 90 cents; 10-inch, 40 cents; 8-inch, 30 cents; 6-inch, 19½ cents. Accompanied with a check for $5000.

Gladding and McBean, for furnishing pipe bid: 24-inch, $1.68 per foot; 18-inch, 90 cents; 16-inch, $1.40; 14-inch, 90 cents; 12-inch, 80 cents; 10-inch, 38 cents; 8-inch, 28 cents; 6-inch, 19 cents. This bid was accompanied by a bond for $5000.

Attached to the bid, however, was the statement: Pipe to be of as good quality as the 13-inch pipe which is now piled up on Mariposa street." This clause caused considerable discussion. Mr. McBean was indifferent concerning the matter, and told the Board to reject his bid if they chose.

L. G. Wilkinson, for furnishing pipe, bid: 24-inch, $1.69½; 18-inch, 98 cents; 16-inch, $1.75; 12-inch, 85 cents; 10-inch, 38 cents; 8-inch, 30 cents; 6-inch, 15 cents, and with connections, 30 cents.

Upon motion, consideration of the bids was delayed until Wednesday afternoon, August 14, 1889, at 4 o'clock.

The City Attorney was granted a six weeks' leave of absence, and after allowing bills, the Board adjourned.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

A Handsome Compliment to The Republican by Another Live Paper.

The FRESNO REPUBLICAN should not permit itself to be disturbed by the remarks of those who profess to believe that it is hurting the town. It is a common experience of newspapers conducted otherwise than on the toady and fogy plan to be accused of injuring the place of their publication.

The accusation invariably proceeds from men whose vanity impels them to think that anything which is deprived of their personal and unquestioned control is doomed to disaster. If they happen to be of the Simon Pure order they are persuaded that the town should be run on the Sunday-school plan. If they are antiquated citizens with back-number ideas, any effort in the journalistic way which partakes of the nature of similar endeavors in larger places is frowned upon as sensational or prurient.

A paper that does not arouse some disapproval of this sort is necessarily of no account, and can have no circulation or business worth speaking about. If the FRESNO REPUBLICAN can succeed in evoking the displeasure of all the holier-than-thou citizens of ancient origin right straight along, as a regular thing, it has a bright future before it. This class of people are always in a hopeless minority in a stirring place, and to endeavor to satisfy their caprices would be to invite failure on the part of any newspaper issued for the approval and patronage of the public. THE REPUBLICAN is a well-written, newsy, enterprising and a good-looking paper, of which the town of Fresno need not be ashamed. All its proprietors have to do to insure its growth and expansion is to continue to get the news, as at present, and to present it in the present readable form. All the old fogies in three counties cannot retard its onward march if this course is pursued.—The Stockton Mail.

LODI WATERMELONS.

Ex-Supervisor Ennis of San Joaquin County Praises Them.

Wm. Ennis, an ex-Supervisor and farmer residing near Lodi, San Joaquin county, was in the city yesterday, the guest of P. Le Blanc. Mr. Ennis came to California thirty-five years ago and passed through the San Joaquin valley early in the fifties when there was nothing but vast herds of cattle from one end of the valley to the other. This is his first visit to Fresno for some months. He was much gratified and surprised at the wonderful growth the city had made and the many fine buildings that adorn its principal streets. He thought that Fresno was a city of 15,000 people, but when told that it was not quite up to that notch, he replied by saying it was immaterial anyway, as Fresno was sure to contain a population of 50,000 within the next five years if some unforeseen epidemic, and that could be the only cause, did not step in and prevent it.

"But," said Mr. Ennis, "while Fresno has a magnificent country to back it, and also a country that has been extensively advertised on account of its fine raisins, let me tell you that Lodi is not without distinction. San Joaquin county ranks along with the foremost in the production of grain and fruits. Around Lodi there are hundreds upon hundreds of acres planted to watermelons, that make it a very profitable crop for the owners. The other day there were over 28,000 watermelons shipped from Lodi, and it is not an infrequent occurrence to ship twelve carloads of melons daily for a week at a stretch."

"To what places are these melons shipped?" was asked.

"To Virginia City, Salt Lake City, Ogden and all the principal places along the railroad. On the southern route as far as Denver, Colo., and intermediate points, and on the northern road to Portland, Or., Spokane, Wash., and other large towns in the territories."

"Well, do watermelons pay better than wheat?" was asked.

"In many instances they do," was the reply. "Near Lodi there are hundreds of acres that net the melon grower $30 per acre, and it costs but a trifle to what it does to sell and dispose of a wheat crop. We put 1200 melons in a car, and every melon is a rouser."

"What is the principal variety raised," queried the reporter.

"The ice-cream."

E. H. Saffeld of Madison, Morgan county, Ga., is in the city. Mr. Saffeld comes with the intention of making Fresno his permanent home.

Thomas E. Hughes has received some fine dried figs from the Chapman Colony, near Madera. He will have them repacked and sent to the State Fair exhibition.

The Kingsburg Improvement Company has begun a suit in the Superior Court against Nancy Draper and others to quiet title to lots 14, 15 and 16 in block C, Kingsburg.

Judge Harris sentenced John O. Laughlin, who pleaded guilty to grand larceny, to two years in Folsom. Laughlin had stolen $53 and a pair of boots from his companion while asleep.

SUNDAY RELIGION.

A Well-Considered Essay by Mrs. S. E. W.

EVERY-DAY PIETY THE BEST.

Missionary Work Should Be Done in Its Widest Field, at Our Own Doors.

[Communicated.]

Some writer has said that Sunday is the golden clasp that binds the volumes of the week together.

To us it seems like a brilliant rivet set in every seventh link in the chain of life.

Childhood and old age both greet the day as an epoch in their lives; to the youth it is a day of rest and pleasure; to the aged it is not only a day of recreation but of retrospect, and to some of all ages it is a day of worship, and the desire to lead a good life for at least one day in the week induces them to make an outward show of such professions by going to church.

The various denominations remind us of a street car crowded with passengers on their way home. Each one has some special locality they wish to reach, and they drop out, one by one. The car reaches the end of the line with only the money in the box to prove there have been any passengers.

THE STREET CAR OF LIFE.

So in life. The car of Orthodoxy carries its many passengers and drops them here and there, as each one demands. If the passengers have paid their fare in genuine coin of love and kindness, then the box will prove by its contents of good deeds that the line was benefited by their travel, and if not, then its passengers may be considered frauds and dead beats.

The chime of bells proclaim their welcome to Sunday, and mingling with memory bells of the past, they waft their tones into the inmost recesses of the heart. Does their echo reach the heart of some poor, deluded woman that has sunk beneath the reeks of infamy and sin? Can they pierce the gloom, and with sweet memories of childhood bring back, for just one instant, the glimpse of happy sunshine that is forever set for them? Perhaps the stroke of those bells recalls the time when she was not always thus. A mother's dear hands once smoothed her hair, and dressing her in white, a fit emblem of her sweet purity; they passed the Sunday together in hours of contentment and peace. Now, a wretched wreck, she pauses to listen to those bells of memory tinkling around her heart, and the only drop of sweetness in her cup of sin is the thought that her mother passed away without knowing what a life of shame she lives.

THE MEMORY OF THE PAST.

Then the wretched present forces itself upon her, and the bells seem to ring out the knell of lost hopes and peace. Must it be so? Is there no orthodox line in which this weary Magdalene can travel to repentance, paying her fare in contrition and resolutions to lead a better life?

Then to the old man sitting homeless on the sidewalk, what are the bells saying to him? Gone, gone, gone. Manhood's bright ambitious dreams sunk amid the rocky shoals of dissipations! His old gray head knows of no resting place when night overtakes him; yet memory awakes the echoes of a happy boyhood, eager to realize the bright future laid out for him by a loving mother and father. What a contrast!

A RUINED LIFE.

The aspirations of his life have all ended in the narrow limits of the life of a tramp. Must he always remain so?

Can no one reach down from their heights of goodness to induce these poor outcasts to live a better life? Are their hearts so dead to any act of kindness that it is useless to undertake to reform them?

Must we take up a collection every Sunday for foreign missions, and forget the distressed at our own doors?

Not only do these poor creatures need money to aid them to a better life, but also the practical every-day example of the theories that are preached in our churches to-day.

SUNDAY CLOTHES.

Don't let your Sunday religion be like your Sunday clothes, be too good for every-day use; don't wrap yourself so close in your mantle of self-righteousness that no warmth of love can be felt through your actions.

Let some weary-hearted sinner feel by some kind deed of yours that life has something yet left to live for. Help them out of the pit, if you can; don't let them sink in the mire of despair right in sound of the church bells.

For would they not sound more truly like a Te Deum of joy bells if we knew that one distressed and wretched human being had been made better and happier through some act of our kindness during the past week? While the bells loudly proclaim that it is Sunday, let the sweet, silvery bells of Benevolence, Mercy and Love guide us through all our every-day lives. MRS. S. E. W.

Fresno, August 12.

The Rum Question.

The rum question is one that the people of America find difficult to handle. Although very many of the counties in the different provinces of Canada have voted for the repeal of the Scott Act, it is not to be supposed that all those who voted for repeal are in favor of free rum. High license is not found to work well in localities where it has been tried. In Boston, for instance, saloons which are licensed in the neighborhood of others which were not licensed are doing an immense business. Their customers have increased two to one. The proprietors of the unlicensed saloons say that what is ruin to them is fortune to their more fortunate competitors; that, in fact, the licensed men are in possession of a profitable monopoly. There is not necessarily any diminution of drinking. A fewer number of men sell the liquor and make the money. There are great dangers and difficulties attending the making of liquor-selling lawful; greater in allowing free rum, and experience has proved that to entirely prohibit its sale is an impossibility. The rum question is a nut which the wisest statesmen or wiliest politicians have not yet cracked.—N. B. Maple Leaf.

Losses by the Kingsburg Fire.

The following is a list of the losses by the Kingsburg fire last Saturday:

S. M. Smoot's, hotel; loss between $10,000 and $12,000; insurance, $3600.

L. F. Ward, Kingsburg hall; loss, $3500; insurance, $2000.

A. B. Ward, saloon; loss, $1000; insurance, $500; barber shop; loss, $150; insurance, $100.

W. H. Garner, store; loss, $1000; insurance, $400.

Charles McCrery, liquors, $2500; no insurance.

The fire started near the barber shop, and but little property was saved.

Hurting the Town.

The underground dives are rapidly spreading up Kearny and Market streets. They should be headed off.—Post.

'Sh! You are "hurting the town."—Fresno Republican.

There is fine sarcasm in this comment. Some of the so-called best citizens will pass by evils for years, will growl at the authorities for not abolishing them and at the newspapers for not "burning up" the officers for neglect. When a newspaper attacks evils the same people, as often as others, cry out that it is "hurting the town." Poor creatures. They do not seem to see that it is the existence of the truth and not the publication of it that hurts. Evils that are kept out of sight are doubly dangerous. They rankle and their corrupting influences spread. Bring them to the surface, apply the knife and the caustic, and they are the easier to abolish. They vitally hurt a town while the process of eradication hurts only for the moment.—Stockton Independent.

IS HE INSANE?

Imanuel Poor Starts for Madera and Has Disappeared.

Imanuel Poor, a member of the house-building firm of Poor & Anton, left this city last Saturday morning to go to Madera, and he has not been heard from since. He was sick on the day before, and on Friday night he was no better, and paced the floor, being unable to sleep. He told his wife that he would leave on the 3 o'clock train on Saturday morning to go to Madera to pay off some of his employes, who were building the Morton hotel at that place. His wife dissuaded him from going on the train, and he left at 5 A. M. on Saturday in his red road cart, and driving his horse Roach. The horse is a small bay animal and has three white feet.

At the time he left home he had not more than $100 with him. It is feared that he has wandered away from the road while suffering from temporary aberration of mind. He went away on a former occasion and made the trip to Pine Ridge and back, and when he returned he could not recall where he had been or what had taken place. There was due him on the Madera building $1475, of which he drew $1250. Of this amount he paid out about $1100, and his friends are positive that he could not have had more than $100 with him when he left.

Some of his friends have organized a party and they will start this morning on a search for him.

ANOTHER VEHICLE WRECKED.

Henry Lorenz Tries to Cross the S. P. R. R. Track.

For the second time this week men have narrowly escaped with their lives while attempting to cross the railroad track. Yesterday morning Henry Lorenz was driving a horse attached to a light buckboard over the main track on Kern street and on seeing the train, supposed that he could cross before he would be caught.

He missed his calculation, however, for just as he had got his horse safely over the track, the pilot of the engine struck the vehicle, carrying it a short distance, when it struck against a box-car on a side track and was wrecked.

Lorenz was thrown violently to the ground and was seriously bruised on the head and shoulders. The horse escaped. A witness to the accident says that it could not have been averted under the circumstances, as Lorenz was prevented from seeing the engine on the main track by other cars.

CLOSED DOORS.

Mrs. Lewis Says She Did Not Drink Champagne.

"Oh, dear me, this is terrible," said a very stout lady as she walked into Judge Ellsworth's Court in answer to a subpena summoning her to be a witness in a divorce case.

The occasion of her presence was the trial of the divorce case of Abbey A. Lewis against Theodore Lewis. There were about ten ladies present, who seemed to take an interest on behalf of the fair plaintiff. When the case was called Mrs. Lewis was very timid, and did not desire to relate her story in the presence of the reporters, so her attorney asked that the trial be conducted with closed doors, and the request was granted.

NEITHER YOUNG NOR HANDSOME.

Mrs. Lewis, who is neither young nor handsome, kissed her little girl and related that she was married on the 4th of July, 1886, and a short time after her husband sent her East on a trip and she had an excellent time. About five years ago he commenced to treat her in a cruel manner and continued to do so until the time she commenced suit for a divorce. She could not, however, relate any specific acts of cruelty until March 1, 1889, when she says her husband struck her on the temple with his fist.

"Why did he strike you?" asked Attorney Robinson, who represents the defendant.

"I do not know. He came home and said 'Hello,' and I said 'Hello,' and then he struck me."

"Didn't you say to him, 'Why didn't you stay on the road and earn some money? Why did you come back?'"

"I did not say such a thing."

ON THE DOORSTEP.

The lady continued her story and related how that her husband's worst offense was committed on July 1, 1889, about 1 o'clock in the morning. At that hour he came home and commenced abusing her, and then struck her on the side with both fists. She averred that she had said nothing to arouse his anger. After he struck her she arose from the bed, dressed herself and her little girl and left the house. She went to the home of a neighbor, but found that she was in bed, so she sat on the doorstep all night.

"Didn't your husband accuse you upon one occasion of improper conduct with Mr. ——, a prominent Grand Army man in this city?" asked Mr. Robinson, with a smile.

The lady blushed. Then she cried, and replied: "No, he didn't."

SHE DRANK NOT.

"During the last Grand Army Encampment in San Francisco didn't you drink a glass of champagne with a man other than your husband?"

"I did not." Then the fair litigant gave way to tears.

But Attorney Robinson was persistent, and again he asked: "Didn't you, on that occasion, go to San Francisco with a man other than your husband?"

"I did not."

The witness continued her story, and related that her husband had often accused her of infidelity, but the charges were not true, and she averred that she had been a faithful wife. For the past year and up to last night she and her husband have been occupying the same rooms. They had two rooms in a house on Fourteenth street, she occupying one with her child and her husband occupying the other. She would cook his meals for him every day, but last night she severed all connections with him and had given up the rooms to-day.

Lewis, who is contesting the suit, seems to enjoy the proceedings immensely. He is continually smiling, and seems to take a delight in aggravating the witness. In his answer he avers that his wife has been guilty of cruelty and has deserted him.

When court adjourned at noon to-day Mrs. Lewis presented a sorry sight from weeping. She was surrounded by her many lady friends who offered her their sympathy and escorted her from the courthouse. The case is still on trial.—Oakland Tribune.

James Collyer and wife will start for Camp Capitola this morning, on a vacation of several weeks.

Herman Borchers went to Santa Cruz yesterday to join the soldier boys. He is a member of Company F.

Mrs. H. G. Pewtress returned yesterday after an absence of several weeks visiting friends in Santa Barbara.

THE COMING FAIR.

Putting the Grounds in Shape for the Races.

SOME FINE, FLEET HORSES.

The Fair Grounds to Be Shortly Made the Most Attractive in the State.

From the Daily of Wednesday.

Work has been begun on the foundation for the new grand stand at the race track and Fair Grounds, and other improvements are being speedily made to provide for the comfort of those who will attend the Third Annual Fair of Agricultural District No. 21, beginning on October 1st.

A REPUBLICAN reporter visited the grounds yesterday and found F. B. Baldwin, the Manager, superintending the improvements now being made.

"We are getting things in shape for the Fair," said Mr. Baldwin. "In fact we are improving the grounds all the time, so that it will be undisputed that Fresno county has not only the best race track in the state, but the most elegant and comfortable grounds."

ACCOMMODATIONS FOR STOCK.

There are 130 box stalls, 14x12 feet, for the use of the trotting and running stock, that are being now kept and that are to be kept on the grounds. There are 110 stalls for the use of cattle that will be brought to the grounds for exhibition during the fair. These stalls are shaded by a row of poplars in the rear, and in front a wide awning keeps the ground cool and prevents that glare that would be injurious to the eyes of the high-spirited animals within. There are wells and pumps in front of the stalls at intervals of fifty feet, and besides these the grounds are supplied with hydrants, three windmills and a steam pump.

PASTURE AND FEED.

On the 100 acres owned by the Association crops of alfalfa and wheat hay are cultivated for the use of the stock and there is also considerable alfalfa being pastured. Among the many things being done to beautify the grounds is the conversion of the space inside the track into a landscape garden, and the work will be begun next spring. Two hundred shade trees were set out last spring in the grounds outside the track and they all appear to be very thrifty. A plot of ground near the club house has been planted with Australian fern trees, Texas umbrellas, elms, magnolias, beds of crysanthemums, roses, oleanders, poplars, etc. In front of the club house is a miniature circular park surrounded by a hedge of Monterey cypress and containing beds of flowers and various species of ornamental trees.

THE NEW GRAND STAND.

The grand stand when completed will be an elegant structure, 125 feet long, 45 feet wide and 54 feet high. At each end will be a cupola, surmounting two private boxes.

"I would like you to emphasize the fact," said Mr. Baldwin, "that the price of admission to the races and the fair will be the lowest in the state. Fifty cents paid at the gate will entitle the visitor to all the privileges of the races and the display in the pavilion and on the grounds. A seat in the grand stand will cost but 25 cents extra. He can see everything by daylight, including the pavilion exhibit, without having to leave the track, and if he comes from a ranch he can get home in time to do his evening chores. That is an advantage that every one will appreciate."

THE STYLISH CLUBHOUSE.

A visit was next made to the stylish two story clubhouse, which is being arranged for the coming rush. The large dining-rooms down stairs may be thrown open into one and will seat 300 people. Of course the clubhouse is reserved for members of the Association, and for guests invited by them. There are several parlors and reception rooms up stairs, neatly furnished.

A FINE VIEW.

From the balcony a fine view of the surrounding country can be obtained. To the eastward the line of horizon is broken by the long row of tall, dark green poplars, and between them and the point of view lie the green vineyards basking in the brilliant sunshine. In plain sight are the Gordon, Butler, Barton, Eisen, Eggers, Forsyth, Pew, Malta, Margherita and Henrietta vineyards. This same view can be had from the upper tier of the new grand stand.

A short distance back of the club house the Association is building a two-story barn. Leading from the clubhouse avenues and drives forty feet wide have been laid out, bordered on each side with shade trees. By next fall these trees will have attained sufficient size to be useful as well as ornamental.

Additions are being made to the row of box-stalls, and to the private sheds, for hitching horses.

FINE HORSES.

There is a fine collection of running and trotting horses now in the stalls, where they are tended by their keepers with as much care as a mother bestows upon her baby.

Under care of J. Price is a two-year-old colt named George F, by Altamont. Mr. Price has also in charge a colt and a filly. George F belongs to Mr. Morgan of Cheyenne and the colt to Mr. McConnell of this city.

Peter Simpson has in charge some fine animals owned by A. F. Baker of this city. Among them is Maud, a chestnut mare by Abbotsford, a chestnut yearling stallion by Guy Wilkes, and Pattie R, a six-year-old chestnut mare by Black Pasha. She has trotted in 2:20.

J. Donahue, the veteran trainer, has some promising stock in his care. Nephew, Jr., 9 years old, sired by Nephew and dam by Chieftain, has a record of 2:41 as a two-year-old. Newby is a strong-looking four-year-old, by Nephew, Jr. Prince, a six-year-old, by Patchen, dam by Chieftain, has a record of 2:32 at 4 years old. A yearling colt, by Waterford, and belonging to Henry Roemer of this city, is in this collection.

S. N. Straube of this city has also several good horses in Mr. Donahue's hands. Whitcash is a 6-year-old with a record of 2:35. The yearling filly by Apex shows some excellent points. Lizzie Thorn a dark brown 2-year-old filly by Nephew is a beautiful animal and will make a good record. The stallion Pasha, a full brother to Bay Rose has a record of 2:36.

"In the same collection is a three-year-old horse, sired by Del Sur and owned by J. C. Harrington of Fresno. Also Congressman by Nephew, a five-year-old, with a record of 2:32. He is the property of ex-Congressman Louttit of Stockton. Corduroy by Kelpie is a spendid looking running horse, owned by William Somers of this city.

C. H. Bowers, the well-known trainer, has a good string of animals. Among them is F. Bustillo's Joaquin, 3 years old, by Norfolk, out of Irene Harding. Menzanita is of unknown pedigree, but has the brilliant record of 1:43 in the second heat. Mickey Free, by Waterford, out of a mare by Hambletonian, is a likely animal. A black Norman, 3 years old, stands eighteen hands high and weighs 1700 pounds. He is the property of Mr. Ward. Bullet Hawk is another fine looking animal of the three-minute class. Waterford seven years ago belonged to Mr. Bowers, and has a record of 2:27. He is by Abbotsford, out of Speculation.

James Knight is in charge of a two-year-old filly by Birdcatcher, out of Joe Daniels; also Billy Button, a quarter horse, by Steel Dust. He is owned by William Sherwood.

S. N. Straube returned last evening from San Francisco.

The Fresno Republican

PUBLISHED EVERY
FRIDAY AFTERNOON
—BY—
Short & Shanklin.

TERMS:
Per Annum in Advance........ $2.5
Six Months, " " $1.5
Advertisements inserted at reasonable rates.

J. R. Austin returned yesterday from a short pleasure trip in San Francisco.

Mrs. Elizabeth Ledbetter of Dallas, Texas, is visiting her sister, Mrs. M. J. Blasingame, of this city.

J. M. Einstein and wife will leave on this morning's express for a two weeks vacation in San Francisco.

T. L. Stephens, a member of the State Senate, of Columbia, Mo., is visiting his old friend, Dr. Maupin, of this city.

O. G. Sayle went to San Francisco last evening on a visit to his little son Ralph, who is ill at the Lick House. He will be absent two weeks.

G. Leverone was found guilty in Justice Hoague's Court yesterday of battering A. Nonce. He will be sentenced at 10 o'clock this morning.

W. C. West, manager of the California Fruit and Vine Land Company's estate, is in this city. Favorable progress is being made in the work of improving this great estate.

The members of Fresno Parlor, No. 25, Native Sons of the Golden West, will hold their regular meeting this evening at their new quarters in the Farmers' Bank building.

The Fresno Loan and Savings Bank building will be a beauty when completed. The fourth story is now up and the workmen are as busy as bees putting up the mansard roof.

There is a fine display of peaches, plums, grapes and quinces at the rooms of the Board of Trade. It is the largest fruit of the kind in the world. Most of it will be sent to the State Fair.

The city water was turned off yesterday about dinner time and so remained for two or three hours, to the great detriment of private families and of restaurant and hotel keepers on Mariposa street.

It is asserted that it would be as difficult to get a jury of Riverside raisin-makers to convict a fellow for killing quail out of season as it would to secure twelve moderate drinkers who would agree to convict a man for violation of the liquor ordinance.—Riverside Press.

A. H. Leavitt kicks because we referred to him yesterday as an "old gent." He claims to possess all the friskiness of youth since his better half went away. When she gets back and takes him by the ear he won't feel so young.—Tulare Register.

L. Baker and family of Fresno Colony returned yesterday from a month's sojourn at Santa Cruz. They enjoyed their vacation highly, and Mr. Baker, who is an enthusiastic amateur photographer, secured some fine photographic views of that popular resort and vicinity.

When W. R. Lynch was brought up for trial before Justice Hogue yesterday for the alleged stealing of a horse he said that he had borrowed the horse from a friend who claimed the animal. The case was continued until next Saturday, in order to give Lynch time to produce the "friend."

S. S. Mathews, editor of the Selma Enterprise, was in the city yesterday. He says he will start a newsy six-column daily in that town on next Sunday morning. When the Enterprise was run as a daily, during the political campaign last fall, it was by far the newsiest and brightest paper in Selma. It will, no doubt, be the same this time.

The Coming Fair.

Exhibits of all products of the soil of this county, as well as of the handiwork of Fresno people, are wanted for the approaching District Fair. The Directors desire to make the exhibition complete in all its departments, and request particularly that the poultry, sheep and cattle display should be made the most prominent.

The Directors of the Fair Grounds Association propose to deal liberally with exhibitors. In addition to the list of premiums entered in the catalogue of the Association the Directors will give premiums to persons who furnish anything of interest to the Pavilion display. It is expected that home-made needle-work will be a prominent feature of the Fair.

The Brownstones Held to Answer.

Justice Hogue yesterday held D. and A. Brownstone and Constable George Lowry to answer before the Superior Court to a charge of an assault with a deadly weapon upon the person of Tony Tempke. Their bonds were fixed at $1000 each. The defendants gave the necessary bonds and were released from custody. It will be remembered that the defendants were examined last Wednesday for assaulting Tempke with a revolver before they tarred and feathered him recently near Lemoore.

A Historic City.

Stockton has become historic. It was there that a Democratic State Convention pledged its delegates to the National Convention to oppose any attempt to place Stephen J. Field in nomination for the presidency of the United States. It is there that David S. Terry married Sarah Althea Sharon, and it is there that he will be buried. It is there that his slayer will be tried, and Justice Field will be present as a witness.

The Strongest Vault in the World

The Vault of the Farmers' Bank is lined with fifteen layers of Bessemer steel, and chrome steel alternately.

The fifteen layers constitute three solid walls with "broken" joints, making it an impossibility that any burglars' tools could make any impression on them. The corners are smooth and solid according to the latest approved pattern. It is as strong a vault as there is in the world.

Revival Services.

At the West Park schoolhouse, Rev. Mr. McWhirter, minister of the M. E. church, South, of Selma, has been conducting a series of revival meetings for the past two weeks. The interest and attendance is very good. Over a dozen converts have rewarded his zealous and judicious labors. Revs. Gardner and J. W. Noble, ministers residing in the neighborhood, have assisted.

Only Twelve.

They filled a good sized box, however. There were only twelve in number, and they averaged twelve inches in circumference, and weighed nearly twelve pounds. We refer to the peaches sent to THE REPUBLICAN by Mrs. J. Madden yesterday. They were beauties, and were luscious in proportion to their size. They were grown in Central Colony.

Still They Come.

Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Stoddard of Oakland have been visiting this county for several days past examining the vineyards for the purpose of buying a home here. They were very well pleased with the county and will return in about a month to permanently reside here.

W. H. Keeler Convalescent.

W. H. Keeler is reported to be recovering, having regained his lucidity of mind, and it is thought he will be all right in a few weeks. The physicians think he was suffering from congestion of the brain.—Stockton Mail.

DRIED GRAPES.

Items of Interest Concerning That Valuable Product.

HOW THE MARKET HAS GROWN.

The Method of Drying Wine Grapes and the Profits of This Important Industry.

At a meeting of the Grape-Growers and Wine-Makers' Association of California, held at Platt's Hall, San Francisco, in June, 1889, the undersigned were appointed a committee to call the attention of the grape-growers of California to the subject of drying wine grapes, and also to collect and disseminate such information regarding the same as could be obtained; at the same time to ascertain as far as possible the probable and possible markets for such products and the estimated prices to be obtained.

DRYING ON A LARGE SCALE.

The drying of wine grapes on a large scale was begun during the vintage season of 1887, in which season about eight carloads in all were made and sold, the bulk of which came from the vicinity of Fresno. That year, the committee are informed, the growers netted about 3½ cents per pound.

During the season of 1888 about 112 carloads were dried, packed and sold, netting the growers from 2½ to 3½ cents per pound, depending on the quality of the fruit. The great bulk of that year's product has entered into consumption, but there yet remains unsold to consumers, we are informed, about ten carloads, which, it is expected, will be sold during the next three months.

It has been observed by those handling this product that the largest sales of dried wine grapes in 1888 and '89 took place at those points to which the first lots were shipped in 1887, which would show that as the product becomes better known it finds a readier market.

THE FIRST MARKETS.

Among the places to which the first shipments were made are the following: Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Denver, Col., Dallas, Tex., and Cincinnati, O., which cities took fully seven-eighths of the entire shipments from the state in 1888-89.

Several other large trade centers in the Eastern states only received their first consignments in 1888-89, and therefore these markets are yet to be developed. Among these cities are the following: Houston and Austin, Texas, Indianapolis, Ind., New York City, Pittsburg, Pa., and Memphis, Tenn. Many other very important cities have not been tried as yet, to-wit: New Orleans, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Washington, Richmond and very many other cities and town throughout the Eastern and Middle states, which may or may not draw their supplies from the cities already mentioned.

HOW DRIED.

Dried wine grapes are prepared in a similar manner to raisins; that is, they are dried in the sun, but do not require the same care in handling that are given to raisins.

The drying was last season principally done on the bare ground, but there is much loss by shelling, as those dried are required to be turned; a pitchfork is used for that purpose. Brown building paper can be procured of city paper dealers, in large rolls, at 4½ cents per pound; according to the thickness it will cost from 1¾ to 3½ cents per square yard. A thin, tough, waterproof paper is also made in rolls at about 6 cents a square yard. Wine grapes dry in from ten days to three weeks, according to variety and weather, and with the exception of Malvoisie, Rose of Peru and Black Hamburg from three and a half to four and a half tons of the green fruit are required to make one ton of the dried; these three varieties, however, being large, meaty and of a firm pulp, do not require more than from three to three and a half tons of the green fruit to produce one ton of dried, and are, therefore, the most profitable for drying; they also command better values in the market.

The grapes are sufficently dried when on being rolled between the thumb and finger no moisture exudes; and also when the stems are found to be dry and brittle, so that they can be seperated readily from the berries.

THE PACKING.

After the grapes have reached the proper state of dryness, they are taken in boxes or sacks to the packing house, where they are stemmed and cleaned, after which they are packed in white cotton sacks, holding from fifty to seventy-five pounds each, and when marked are ready for shipment.

The stemming and cleaning of the dried grapes is done by special machines designed for that purpose, which leaves the fruit in a bright, clean condition, attractive to purchasers.

Those machines are at present built only by James Porteous, Fresno, and are operated either by hand or power. The cost of a stemmer and cleaner complete is $80, f. o. b. cars at Fresno.

The capacity of the stemmer and cleaner is from five to eight tons per day, when the grapes are in proper condition, and the cost or charge for stemming, cleaning, sacking and sewing up the sacks is from four to five dollars per ton when the producer furnishes the sacks.

SACKS AND FREIGHTS.

Good cotton sacks, holding about seventy-five pounds, cost from 8 to 10 cents each, including the necessary twine.

Last year dried grapes were generally sold for cash, f. o. b., but it is probable that other markets could be secured by selling on consignment. As to the advisability of such a course, each producer must himself be the judge.

From the estimates of those dealers who handled the bulk of the product last season, and from an analysis of an extensive correspondence prosecuted by the Johnson-Locke Company of this city at the request of the Association appointing this committee, the consumption of this product in the East for the coming season is placed at from 150 to 200 carloads—possibly more—at prices ranging from 3½ to 4½ cents per pound, delivered; the freight rate to Missouri river points is $1.40 per 100 pounds, in carload lots of ten tons (with full charge for a less amount), which would leave the producer from 2 to 2½ cents per pound at his local shipping point.

CRAFTS AND JONES.

Charges of Falsehood and Slander to Be Examined.

The public having been informed through the press that Dr. W. F. Crafts and Professor A. T. Jones are to have a "debate" in this city, the Tribune is requested by the friends of Mr. Jones to make a statement of the character of the issue.

While in Colorado, Mr. Crafts published charges, under oath, against Professor Jones and E. J. Waggoner, editors of the American Sentinel, accusing them of falsehood and slander. These charges were addressed to the churches of which the accused are members. As both of them are members of the Seventh Day Adventist church of Oakland, that body is under obligations to make an investigation, and Mr. Crafts' presence in the city makes it an opportune moment for getting his testimony in the matter. Accordingly, the officers of the church held a meeting and adopted the following resolution:

WHEREAS, Rev. Wilbur F. Crafts, Field Secretary of the American Sabbath Union, has made charges against Professor A. T. Jones and Dr. E. J. Waggoner which, if sustained, would affect their standing as Christians, and

WHEREAS, These charges are directed to the churches of which these brethren are members, and

WHEREAS, They are both members of the Oakland Seventh Day Adventist Church, therefore

Resolved, That in order to secure a fuller investigation of these charges, we will hold this investigation at such time, within one month from date, as will suit the convenience of Mr. Crafts, in order that he may be present in person."

It has been arranged that the meeting will be held at the Adventist church, corner of Twelfth and Brush streets, next Tuesday evening, the 13th inst., at 7:30 o'clock, when Mr. Crafts will make his statements in support of his charges, and Mr. Jones will have an opportunity to defend himself. The hearing is to be with open doors, in order that Mr. Crafts' friends, and any others interested, may have opportunity to hear the evidence he wishes to present, as also the defense.

The following statement has been received from Mr. Crafts:

"Rev. Wilbur F. Crafts, Field Secretary of the American Sabbath Union, will, on Tuesday evening, at 7:30, present to the Seventh Day Adventists of Oakland, in their church, corner of Twelfth street and Brush, an affidavit and evidence showing that the editors of their American Sentinel have gone beyond the liberty of the press into wholesale slander and falsehood, and should be "admonished." The meeting is open to all.—Oakland Tribune.

THE SEWER CONTRACTS.

They Are Awarded to L. G. Wilkinson and C. D. Vincent.

The City Trustees met yesterday afternoon for the purpose of opening bids for the sewer work.

After waiting three-quarters of an hour for Trustee Clark, in order to have a full Board present, Chairman Pedlar called the meeting to order.

The bid of N. Clark & Sons of $47,417.20 for furnishing pipe, and that of Gladding, McBean & Co, $45,767.20, were rejected by a vote of ayes: Tombs, Cole and Albin. Noes, none, because of a clause about the quality of the pipe. L. G. Wilkinson's bid of $45,606.40 was accepted by the vote of Tombs, Pedlar, Cole and Albin, aye, noes, none. The other bids were rejected, and checks and bonds ordered returned by the unanimous vote of the Board.

PROPOSALS FOR CONSTRUCTION.

First bid—San Jose Improvement Company, $49,459.

Second bid—Alexander McBean, $46,589.

Third bid—C. D. Vincent, $46,094.

Fourth bid—W. J. Schmidt, $52,642.75.

Fifth bid—Joseph Spinney, $50,197.

Sixth bid—San Bernardino Artificial Stone and Improvement Company, $70,868.

Mr. Clark arrives.

The bid of Mr. Vincent was accepted by the following vote: Pedlar, Clark, Tombs, Cole and Albin. All the other bids were rejected, and the checks and bonds accompanying them ordered returned to the bidders.

The contracts were referred to the City Attorney and the City Engineer to be drawn in accordance with their judgment and presented to the Board next Monday evening for ratification.

The Clerk was instructed to advertise for sealed proposals for the purchase of two lots between H and M and Mariposa and Ventura streets. Bids will be received up to the 26th of this month at 5 P. M.

Sects and Hearts.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN: Please allow me through your columns to reply to the article in the Fresno Inquirer in regard to "Sects and Hearts," thanking the editor kindly for his appreciation. He thinks that he has also clearly demonstrated the fact that actions and not creeds make the man. The millennium will certainly be hastened by a general acknowledgment of such ideas.

What a grand jubilee it will be when all mankind will meet and act on the principle of Love, Humanity and Charity—when all the musty, calculating creeds and dogmas of sectarianism are swept out of the heart like the rest of the old rubbish of narrow-minded prejudice and superstition, that to many have already become things of the past.

Of what benefit is it to a man to neglect the simple conscientious duties of every-day life in trying to climb the heights of some glacier point of theory that is too cold to warm his own heart? Why not get away from these icebergs of contention and let every day see that some weary soul be made to feel happier and better for knowing you?

When the storm cloud of sorrow breaks over our lines and washes away every bit of sunshine, how little we care what sectarian it is that comes to us and dries away the tears and brings back some little comfort to the aching heart; it is more of the sunshine of happiness and consolation of sympathy that we want in this world, and not so much of the cloudy atmosphere of selfish condemnation and distrust towards our fellow man.

MRS. S. E. W.

FRESNO, August 13th.

The Slugging Evil.

It is beginning to look as though the athletic clubs would be compelled to bring all their influence to bear on the authorities to have any more fights in this city. The Young Men's Christian Association has sent a strong communication to Chief of Police Crowley and to Mayor Pond, pledging their support and co-operation in the efforts to stop the disgraceful prize fights which have taken place from time to time in this city. The association says it believes that it voices the sentiment of every law-abiding citizen of San Francisco when it calls upon the authorities to prohibit these disreputable Eastern loafers from coming into this city and demoralizing the youth and young men. The Young Men's Christian Association is a strong and influential institution, and its sympathy and co-operation in connection with the city government will go a long way in arousing sentiment against these affairs. The communication is signed by H. J. McCoy, General Secretary, and it is understood that all the churches are to be at once interested in the matter. Beyond a doubt there is trouble ahead for the fighters.—S. F. Post.

A Cheeky Proposition.

P. D. Wiggington, attorney for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, asked the City Board of Equalization yesterday to reduce the assessment on the company's property in this city from $10,000 to $2500. The company owns twelve blocks of land in the city limits. The Board denied the request inasmuch as the assessment last year was reduced from $25,000 to $10,000. The company has not reduced its schedule of exorbitant freights and fares from this city.

A Horse Stolen.

Last Saturday morning a Mexican hired a horse and cart from O. J. Meade's stable, on Front street, saying that he wanted to drive over to White's bridge and would return the following day. The mare has not been returned. Mr. Meade thinks the Mexican has stolen the horse and cart and does not intend to return. The officers have been notified. The stolen animal is described as being of medium size and gray in color.

BILLY VINCENT.

Why He Was Fined for Beating His Wife.

HER FRIEND, THE BARKEEPER.

Vincent Found Them Together, and They Do Not Speak as They Pass By.

William Vincent, a carpenter, was compelled last Tuesday night to sleep in the County Jail for striking his wife in the face with his fist, and yesterday morning, when brought before Justice Wolcott, he had to pay a fine of $10 for the battery.

"My wife and I were married at Jackson, Amador county, on the 18th of last August," said Mr. Vincent to a reporter. "Her maiden name was Annie Schitell. She had been married to a man named Albert White, and lived in San Francisco. I did not stop to inquire what the trouble was that caused their separation, for I had made up my mind that I loved Annie better than any one else in all the world, and that is probably where I made the mistake. We arrived here on the 2d of August and took rooms at The Hughes Hotel.

A SLENDER PURSE.

"I soon found that my slender purse could not long stand the drain made upon it by staying at this hotel, so, after a short stay we moved to less pretentious quarters on K street near Merced.

"At the Ogle House I found a situation for my wife, and as she is able and strong, and as I said before, money was beginning to be a necessity, she accepted the place willingly—that is as chambermaid—for $20 per month. She worked but a few days when she accused me of being indolent and said that she would not work for any man living. This I put up with.

SOME GOSSIP.

"That afternoon I found employment in the burnt district on Mariposa street, and at supper-time when I was about to tell her of my fortune she broke up the conversation by telling me about a man who had run off with another man's wife and who afterwards wrote to his wife to send him $25. She asked me what I thought about such a woman. I told her I thought she must be a good woman.

"She replied that she thought the woman was very soft, and furthermore that if she had such a man for a husband she would blow his brains out.

"We then left the table and went to sit on top of the cookhouse, at the rear of the hotel, in order to get to where the air was cooler. We remained outside but a short time, when she left and told me to go to the devil, and went down stairs. Shortly afterwards I followed, and during a quarrel that ensued I struck her with my fist, with the result already stated.

ON THE TRAIL.

"Last Tuesday afternoon, after a long search, supposing that she had left town, I learned that she had taken a room with a barkeeper on I street, between Mariposa and Fresno streets. I called on the landlady of the house and asked permission to visit my wife. The request was granted, and as I proceeded toward the room I heard a noise.

"Looking through the key-hole I saw my wife and the barkeeper standing close together. I knocked and tried to open the door, but the occupants inside remained as still as death.

TO THE RESCUE.

"I then called a lady who occupies a room just opposite, and it was through her efforts that the door was opened. I sprang inside the room and was met by the barkeeper who had his hand on his hip pocket. He stood motionless and as dumb as an oyster."

It is expected that more developments will develop.

REMARKS ON JUSTICE.

The Funny Man Expresses Contempt for All the Courts in California.

Once let the outraged, exasperated and pig-headed justice of our Nineteenth century attempt to overtake a man and you might as well try to call off a full-blooded Nemesis. Justice has got so it is worse than the seven-year itch, and twice as catching. It will follow a man on the street, into the office, at church or prayer-meeting, and will even enter into the retirement of his own fireside and yank him away from the bosom of his own family by the slack of his coat collar, oftentimes interrupting family devotions, only to prove to the world at large that he is a hopeless case of mistaken identity.

It appears to us that there is too much pressure of law to the square inch. The supply seems to exceed the demand and the market is still falling as we go to press.

We are not making these remarks, kind reader, in order to appear thoughtful. Far, far from it. We make them because it is time the public should know our views on the subject. Justice has been unrestrained to long. The time was when people yearned for justice. Now they approach it with fear and trembling.

The occasion for these remarks is a little occurrence which we read of a short time ago. It seems that a man, whom we will give the flagrant nom de feather of Twobyfour Scantling, because we have forgotten his name, attempted, some time ago, to leave Los Angeles on foot, not having the price of a ticket at his command. This is in direct violation of article 27, section 6, of the Penal Code, which requires that each and every person over the age of 21, shall have money about his clothing. (See Green vs. Osgood, et al, page 108 of the Revised Statutes of Iowa). About ten miles from the city Mr. Scantling was arrested by a low-browed, red-nosed constable who had resolved to do his duty if it bankrupt the nation. His charges were $2.55 per duty and mileage one way. The prisoner was taken to Los Angeles, where he was required to answer a large number of conundrums which were asked him by a Justice of the Peace who supports a maroon colored breath and a large family on a moderate salary. The breath is his own, but the family belongs to a man who runs a saloon in the basement. After answering the questions in the affirmative, the prisoner was awarded ten days in jail, being also severely reprimanded for trying to leave the city while in a state of beastly poverty.

At the expiration of the ten days he determined to start out again, this time taking another direction. But the sleuth hounds of eternal justice were again soon on his track. Almost before he had got beyond the city limits the lynx-eyed minions of the law swooped down on him while he was skulking along in the middle of the road, and gathered him once more into the fold. Then he got ten days more.

After being released the second time Twobyfour got angry, and swore a navy-blue oath, about the size of a man's hand, that he would never again be taken alive, but when he got out into the suburbs once more he thought of the large, elegant fee that the constable would lose unless he allowed himself to be arrested, and his better nature finally triumphed, and he gave himself up to every man he met until he found a constable who took him back to the city.

Ten days go slowly by and once more we find him adrift upon his own resources, and his stock of fresh-laid county constables gradually running low.

Mr. Twobyfour Scantling had now tried to leave the city four times; once as the twilight was about to give way to darkness, once a little later, and the last time in the gray of early dawn. But one thing remained, and that was to summon all his courage and leave in the daytime. So, feeling sure that his arrest would be but a matter of time, he stole $6 from the drawer in a shooting gallery, took a suit of clothes from off a dummy in front of a clothing store, helped himself to a pair of shoes and a straw hat and walked thoughtfully out into the country, and was gone.—Fullerton Star.

SHOT BY A HOODLUM.

A Chinaman Severely Wounded by an Unknown Colored Boy.

Ah Moo, a Chinese cook, arrived from Tulare last night and had not been in the Chinese quarter more than half an hour, when he was shot in the head and dangerously wounded by an unknown person.

At about half past 9 o'clock the report of a pistol was heard proceeding from the direction of the Palace Swimming Baths, and when a crowd of excited Chinese rushed to the spot they found Ah Moo in a partly dazed condition, leaning against the building with his hand to his head, and the blood trickling through his fingers.

He said that he looked in through a half-open window of the bath-house, and at the same moment some one stepped up behind and shot him.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

The wounded man was taken to an eight-foot-square room in one of the Chinatown cellars and laid on a board couch until Dr. Leach arrived. The Doctor found that the bullet entered the bone back of the right ear, and passing downward went through the jaw and out of the mouth, carrying one of the front teeth with it. The wound is not necessarily serious, but the patient will have to take his rice and mulligatowny soup for some time yet with an instrument shaped like a stomach pump.

THE RETICENT WITNESS.

A half-breed Chinese boy, who witnessed the shooting, told a REPUBLICAN reporter that the shooting was done "by the Brown nigger boy," but before he could say anything more, he was pinched in the leg and told by the Chinese that it was improper to deliver orations in the presence of newspaper men.

The little fellow became as mute as a horned-toad, and he went out of the house before any more questions could be put to him.

The act seems to be a wanton piece of hoodlumism.

A Cold Water War.

A lively fight between two sons of Erin took place in front of Major Denicke's new brick building yesterday. The men were engaged in moving brick in wheelbarrows to the rear of the building. On their return trip both got to the brick pile at the same time, when a dispute arose as to who should have the first place.

The men became angry, and one of them dashed a bucket of water over the other. The wet man returned the compliment with another bucketful, and a war with water began. At the side of each man stood a barrel of water, amply supplied with buckets. As fast as one of the belligerents poured his bucket of water on the other, another one was returned, and so on until both barrels were empty, and both men as wet as drowned rats.

Further fighting was prohibited by the crowd of spectators, and the two men were soon at work again.

Court Notes.

C. W. Nicklin of Selma began a suit in the Superior Court yesterday against C. C. Spinks, for the recovery of a band of cattle, or the value thereof. The plaintiff asks judgment for $600 and costs of suit.

E. C. Vancil filed a suit yesterday against R. S. Tripp, to recover $1000 on a promissory note.

Lelia A. Young has instituted proceedings to obtain a divorce from Frank P. Young, on the grounds of failure to provide.

A TRAGIC LESSON.

The tragic death of David S. Terry while engaged in an assault upon one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, will forever stand forth in the history of this country as a stern lesson to those who believe in the doctrine of brute force as being above the law and its sworn representatives.

It is a sufficiently sad commentary on the civilization of the Nineteenth Century to have appear in the public prints the fact that a member of the highest judicial tribunal in the United States should have to travel through the State of California guarded by an armed officer, to protect him from the violence of a litigant against whose cause the official has decided in open court.

California is a land of happy homes, tenanted by Christian men and women. In all her towns and cities the church bells of all denominations summon the people to worship unhindered at the shrine of Deity. We have magnificent and richly endowed temples of learning free for all, in which the rising generation are taught the eternal principles of truth, patriotism and justice, and in which they are taught also that under the shadow of the American flag American ideas must be paramount. The chief of these ideas is that the laws must be obeyed and that the Government must be respected.

The slap in the face which Justice Field received was a slap in the face of the law itself, of which he is one of the highest representatives. It was an act of Anarchism.

If Justice Field is the bribed and perjured scoundrel that he has been called by his enemies, there is a way pointed out plainly by the law by which he may be impeached and removed, and otherwise punished. If he is not a corrupt judge, he should be protected as a faithful officer of this Government from the virulent attacks, printed and verbal, of his enemies.

The Government that fails to protect its officials cannot long endure.

So far as the guilt or innocence of the slayer is concerned, THE REPUBLICAN has nothing to say. Nagle is now in the hands of the law, and all the facts connected with the killing will be brought out on oath.

The tragedy is a most distressing shock to all of Mr. Terry's friends, for he had many friends, and warm ones, too. He was a man of brilliant legal attainments and of an integrity as pure as tried gold.

His great fault, and the one that led to his death, was that he unfortunately had been educated in that now almost extinct school of a spurious chivalry that would base the present civilization upon a foundation of physical force, and which teaches that real or fancied wrongs must be adjudicated according to the code of physical strength, or skill in the use of deadly weapons.

FRESNO'S PLAZA.

An Improvement Imperatively Demanded.

BEAUTY AMIDST UGLINESS.

The City Trustees and the Board of Trade Urged to Take the Matter in Hand.

E. Shamp, the Southern Pacific Railroad agent at this place, is taking an active part in the proposed beautifying of the railroad reservation between the railroad track and Front street. The reservation is nearly a block in area, and if laid out as a public square would very much enhance the attractiveness of the city front.

THE PEOPLE'S PROPOSITION.

Said Mr. Shamp to a REPUBLICAN reporter yesterday: "It should be remembered that the railroad company has not made this proposition to the people of Fresno, but certain leading citizens have made the proposition to the company that it should allow its reservation to be laid out as a plaza, the City of Fresno, or the county, or citizens to make all the improvements, after which the company would take care of it and maintain it as a public square."

"What is next to be done?" was asked. "What is the status of the case?"

"It is for the people now to say who shall take hold of it," replied Mr. Shamp. "I suppose the city authorities are the proper parties to move in the matter. The proposition has been made and accepted, and that's all that has been done in the matter. It now remains for the people of Fresno to take some action.

SOME DETAILS.

"The first thing necessary," added Mr. Shamp, "is to get the money to have the work done. There will be no trouble about getting donations of plants and trees to put into the square after it is made ready. My idea is to put a stone coping around it, and to have the walk paved with bituminous rock. That will be a cheap pavement, and, being dark in color, will prove very grateful to the eyes in the brilliant sunshine that prevails here all summer. Besides that, it will be a pavement that will never wear out and that will never need patching.

"I would suggest the selection of trees that do well in this climate, such as the fan palm, the banana, the date palm, the orange, lemon, citron, pomegranate, olive, and the fig. Fig trees grow very rapidly in this county and make a splendid shade.

THE WORK.

"It will be necessary, in the first place, to break up the hard ground with a big road plow, and then to fill in with the dirt taken from the streets that are going to be paved with bituminous rock."

"Could you give any estimate, in round numbers, as to the cost of the work?" was asked.

"I could not," replied Mr. Shamp. "there will be about 1103 feet of granite curbing, but I could not say how many yards of filling would be required. Of course, all these matters of detail can be easily ascertained when the project becomes a settled fact. I think that the City Trustees or the Board of Trade would be the proper parties to take hold of the affair. It is solely for the benefit of this city and county as a standing advertisement of the wonderful resources of this county."

THE NEW DEPOT.

A visit was made with Mr. Shamp to the new depot. Its building has already progressed sufficiently to give the spectator an idea of its beautiful proportions and graceful contour.

One of the rooms, 20x24 feet, will be set apart by the railroad company for the use of the Fresno Board of Trade as a permanent exhibition room where passengers may see at all times when the trains stop, a display of the products of the county.

This room will be given absolutely free of charge.

On the east side of the depot seats will be placed in recesses in the outside wall for the accommodation of passengers waiting for trains. The ladies' waiting room will be furnished with lavatories and toilet closets, so that no convenience will be lacking that tends towards the comfort of lady travelers.

The outside walls will be finished in selected brick, and when the new depot shall have been completed, it will be an edifice that will relieve to a great extent the unattractiveness of Fresno's city front.

The plaza would be a fitting background for this beautiful building, and would entirely change the appearance of that part of the city, converting a waste of dry sand into a blooming oasis.

This would be better even than the sewer system.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Raisin Growers Tendered the Free Use of the New Hall.

A meeting of the members of the Chamber of Commerce and Building Association was held in the business office of Thomas E. Hughes in the Hughes Hotel last evening. The object of the meeting was to raise funds for the completion of the Association's building now in progress on the corner of Kern and I streets.

On motion of J. M. Cory, it was resolved to invite all persons interested in raisin culture to co-operate with the Chamber of Commerce Building Association, said persons to have the use of the hall of the Association for a raisin exchange, free of charge, and that a committee be appointed to solicit subscriptions of stock to aid in the completion of the building of the Association. O. B. Olufs was appointed a committee of one to solicit subscriptions from the raisin-growers in Fresno, Central and Washington Colonies.

Secretary A. D. Smith informed the Association that the papers sent to the Secretary of State relative to the incorporation of the Association had not been returned, but that they were expected daily.

When the papers arrive the constitution and by-laws for the government of the Association will be passed upon.

A SKIPPING GRANGER.

Frederick Roberts Leaves his Stockton Creditors in the Lurch.

Frederick Roberts, with his wife and child, arrived in the city on August 5th from Stockton and registered at the Brooklyn Hotel, on Bush street. Roberts came to the city to collect $2800 from a commission house here, the price of grain from his crop on Union Island. He had owned the crop jointly with Jack Douglas, a wealthy saloon-keeper of Stockton. They had rented the farm, Douglas putting up the money and backing Roberts in the enterprise. Douglas had also signed Roberts' note for $500 at a Stockton bank. Roberts received the money for the grain on the 5th, after his arrival here, and was to send Douglas his share on the following day. Douglas claims that his share was $2100.

On the morning of August 6th Mrs. Roberts was feeling ill, and concluded to return to her home in Stockton, leaving her husband to conclude his business here. Among other things he wanted to purchase several work horses for the farm. He accompanied his wife to the ferry, kissed her four or five times, and told her to take good care of the child. He squeezed his wife's hand and paid her far more attention than usual.

As a parting word Roberts advised his wife to go to her mother's house near Stockton. Mrs. Roberts returned home and since that time Roberts has been missing. The wife, accompanied by Sheriff Cunningham and Jack Douglas, arrived in the city yesterday and made diligent inquiry for the missing man, but no trace of him could be found. The theory advanced by his friends was that Roberts had met with foul play, but it was learned yesterday that he had sailed on August 8th on a steamer for Portland.

Roberts was a short, stout man, 40 years old, and was well known in Stockton and vicinity.—S. F. Chronicle.

FOR WORKINGMEN.

Some Figures of Interest to Fresno Raisin-Growers.

Those workingmen who feel the pinch of dull times and slack demand should seek a remedy for their troubles by supporting a fiscal policy which compels the largest possible amount of work to be done in this country. Enough money is paid every year by the American people to foreign workmen to give full work at fair wages to every man in this country now out of employment. Every dollar sent abroad for articles which could be produced at home, to the extent of the labor represented in such articles, is just so much withheld from workingmen in the country.

Glance over a list of imports for the past year and figure up the millions of dollars sent from the United States to Europe, and estimate how much of this would have been distributed among American workingmen if they had been protected in their right to supply the markets of their own country. The following list leaves out a number of minor articles which would largely swell the aggregate:

Wool Manufactures	$43,811,011
Flax, hemp, etc., manufactures	20,213,500
Cotton, manufactures	16,858,187
Iron and steel, manufactures	11,377,082
Glass and glass-ware	7,854,725
Earthen, stone and china-ware	6,410,571
Leather, manufactures	5,301,727
Buttons	2,413,849
Wood, manufactures	2,436,704
Paper, manufactures	2,100,790
Metals and metal compositions, manufactures	2,294,940
Clocks and watches	2,050,319
Corsets, manufactures	1,001,306
Hats, bonnets, brushes, soap and other articles, amounting to less than $1,000,000	3,141,998
Aggregating	$129,735,171

This does not include a long list of "articles wholly or partially manufactured for use as materials in the manufactures and mechanic arts," amounting to $84,932,035, in which the item of labor enters very largely.

In many of these the labor involved equals 80 to 90 per cent of the gross value. It cannot fairly be estimated that less than one-half their aggregate value is made up of labor. On this reasonable basis the money paid by this country into the pockets of foreign workmen for work, which could have just as well been done here, amounts to the enormous sum of $64,816,585.

It is not only true that American workingmen could have just as well performed the labor for which foreigners have been paid this vast sum; it is also true that many of them needed the money thus sent abroad, and that some of them have remained idle because work to which they were accustomed and could best perform was not to be had.—American Economist.

THE STATE FAIR.

A Stirring Appeal by Secretary Smith for Articles for the Exhibit.

The Secretary of the Board of Trade publishes an appeal to the public-spirited agriculturalists of Fresno to take steps toward making a creditable display of Fresno's productions at the State Fair. The Secretary adds:

"Ample space has been reserved for this county, and through the wide-awake, public-spirited President, Thomas E. Hughes, this space has been spoken for and secured. How shall it be filled to your credit and mine? Who is to do the work? Will the large and splendid productions of our county take to themselves wings and by mutual consent become self-arranged in the most pleasing manner in the spacious pavilion at the State Fair? Or will it be necessary for someone, strong in arm, elegant in taste and wise in arrangement to assist in the matter?

We know your answer. There must be a leader, and none the less is the necessity for a thousand and one assistants. Who shall they be? Let every man, woman and child who owns a foot of fruit-producing soil, or a coal mine, or a granite mountain bring forth their best products.

It may not be generally known that the various contributors to our county exhibit at the State Fair are entitled to a personal competition in the prize list. And then the county which has the best general exhibit gets, in addition to the individual premiums, the first premium of all. So there is encouragement in this plan for all to do something. B. M. Maxey, assisted by some competent person, will be ready to take this matter in hand at once, and there is no time to be lost.

If anyone has a fine specimen, please drop a line to the Secretary of the Board of Trade, and he will see that it is sent for if the owner has not the time to bring it. We are in for it now, and we mean business. So let everyone respond as the Lord has prospered him.

A. D. SMITH.

Apricots at Lucerne.

The crop of apricots in Lucerne is in the sack, and our fruit-growers who have not already shipped and sold are doing so now. Mr. Harding, of Armona, put his on the Chicago market as soon as he could get them there, and, we are told, received a return of 10 cents per pound for them, net. W. Wood, who is handling the fruit of Mr. Sanborn's orchard, is shipping all his apricots to Chicago this week, and we understand that C. M. Blowers will do likewise. The prices offered by dealers here on this coast are so low that our orchardists will take the chances of the Chicago market. The large orchards have yielded a heavy crop. Mr. Sanborn tells us that his trees yielded fifty-five tons of green fruit, actual weight, which made about eight tons of dried. The Royal variety made the best yield.—Hanford Sentinel.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND NOTARY PUBLIC.
Selma, Cal.
Will practice in all the Courts of the State.
COLLECTIONS ATTENDED TO. au26tf

School Tax Election Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE qualified electors of Black Mountain School District, County of Fresno, State of California, that an election will be held on the 17th day of August, A. D. 1889, at which will be submitted the question of voting a tax to complete schoolhouse, build woodshed and well with pump.

It will be necessary to raise for this purpose the sum of $400.

The polls will be open at Black Mountain Schoolhouse from sunrise until 5 o'clock P. M.

The Judges appointed to conduct the election are: J. W. Gish, Chas. Andrews, R. Smally, Judges.

EMIL KREYENHAGEN,
BENJ. KRUGER,
J. L. ERWIN,
jy26tw District School Trustees.

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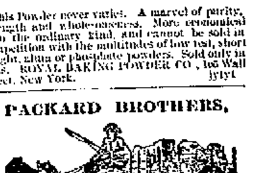

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MENTAL AND NERVOUS DISEASES.
Office 438 Bryant Street, San Francisco, California. j12dwtf

DR. G. L. LONG,
HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
At Dr. McClelland's office, No. 1447 K Street, Fresno. ja14&wtf

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DENTIST.
Office in Bradley block, opposite Postoffice. I guarantee as good work as the profession affords. 2 5 tf

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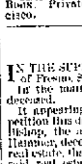

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Summons.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY of Fresno, State of California.

In the matter of the estate of Jesse Hammer, deceased.

It appearing to the Judge of said Court by the petition this day presented and filed by Walter N. Bishop, the administrator of the estate of Jesse Hammer, deceased, praying for an order of sale of real estate, that it is necessary to sell the whole of said real estate to pay the debts outstanding against the deceased, and the debts, expenses and charges of administration.

It is hereby ordered by the said Court that all persons interested in said estate of said deceased appear before the said Court on Saturday, the 14th day of September, 1889, at 10 o'clock A. M. on that day, at the courtroom of said Court, in the Courthouse, in the City of Fresno, County of Fresno, State of California, to show cause why an order should not be granted to said administrator to sell so much of said real estate of the deceased as shall be necessary, and that a copy of this order be published at least four successive weeks in the FRESNO WEEKLY REPUBLICAN, a newspaper printed and published in said county.

J. B. CAMPBELL, Superior Judge.
Dated August 8, 1889. au8t5

Summons.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY of Fresno, State of California.

In the matter of the estate of Daniel McCabe, deceased.

It appearing to the said Court by the petition this day presented and filed by Walter N. Bishop, administrator of the estate of Daniel McCabe, deceased, praying for an order of sale of real estate, that it is necessary to sell the whole or some portion of the real estate to pay the debts outstanding against the deceased, and the debts, expenses and charges of administration;

It is therefore ordered by the said Court that all persons interested in the said estate of said deceased appear before the said Court on Saturday, the 14th day of September, 1889, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the courtroom of said Court, at the Courthouse, in the City of Fresno, Fresno County, California, to show cause why an order should not be granted to the said administrator to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased as shall be necessary, and

It is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published at least four successive weeks in the FRESNO WEEKLY REPUBLICAN, a newspaper printed and published in said county.

J. B. CAMPBELL, Superior Judge.
Dated August 8, 1889. au8t5

Summons.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY of Fresno, State of California.

Alonzo Treadwell, plaintiff, vs. Edgar Treadwell, defendant.

Upon reading and filing the affidavit of Alonzo Treadwell, it satisfactorily appearing therefrom that the defendant, Edgar Treadwell, resides out of the State of California, and cannot, after due diligence, be found within this State, and it also appearing from the complaint herein, duly verified by said plaintiff, that a good cause of action exists in this action in favor of the plaintiff therein and against the said defendant, and that the said defendant, Edgar Treadwell, is a necessary and proper person defendant thereto.

And it also appearing that summons has been duly issued out of the said Court in this action, and that personal service of the summons cannot be made upon the said defendant, Edgar Treadwell, for the reasons hereinbefore contained, and by the said affidavit made to appear.

On motion of F. H. Short, Esq., one of the attorneys for plaintiff.

It is ordered, that the service of the summons in this action be made upon the defendant, Edgar Treadwell, by publication thereof in the FRESNO WEEKLY REPUBLICAN, a newspaper printed and published at said Fresno City, in the County of Fresno, hereby designated as the newspaper most likely to give notice to said defendant.

That such publication be made at least once a week for two months.

And it further in like manner satisfactorily appearing to me that the residence of said defendant is known to be at No. 128 North Second street, Eastern District, Brooklyn, New York, in the State of New York.

It is ordered and directed, that a copy of the summons and complaint in this suit be forthwith deposited in the United States Postoffice at the City of Fresno, Fresno County, State of California, postpaid, directed to said defendant at his said place of residence.

J. B. CAMPBELL, Superior Judge.
Dated August 9, 1889.

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